The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 2119. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

TUESDAY, ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

The Celebration in the City and Elsewhere.

Orations of Caleb Cushing and Henry Ward Beecher.

Military Parades, Fireworks, Excursions.

ACCIDENTS AND INCIDENTS.

Feats and Arrests of the Day.

The 4th of July, which came this year on Sunday, was celebrated yesterday in the usual style, and with no less enthusiasm than is usual. The day was fair, but too hot, considering the month, and the evening was cool, delicious and cloudless, giving excellent opportunity for the display and appreciation of the fireworks. Times throughout, it is long since the Fourth of July was more generally or more pleasantly observed in the City. The day was ushered in with the ringing of bells, and the firing of cannon. Flags were floating from all flag-staffs on shore and from the shipping in the harbor. More than the usual amount of gunpowder was burnt, and from daylight to midnight, the streets resounded constantly with detonations from the bursting of torpedoes to the roar of heavy guns. The national salute was fired from the Battery by the Veteran Corps of '76, under command of Col. RAYMOND, and from the Park by the Veterans of 1812 under Col. RAYMOND.

The Procession of the Military.

The military display, yesterday, was unusually fine. The entire of the First Division of the New-York State Militia, with the exception, of course, of the National Guard, who are at Richmond, as early as eight o'clock, in Fourteenth-street, under the command of Major-General SANDFORD. Large crowds had assembled to witness the review, and even at that early hour, Broadway, along the whole line of march, was thronged with people, expectant of the coming show. Before 9 o'clock, the troops commenced their march, proceeding down Broadway to Chambers-street, and thence to the east gate of the Park. It was announced that they would reach the City Hall at 10 o'clock, but they were nearly half an hour ahead of time, being anxious, probably, to get off duty, in order to enjoy the day at home (with their families). They did not halt in the Park, but paid the honors of a marching salute to the Mayor and such members of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen as were present. Passing out of the Park into Broadway, the several Companies were dismissed:

The Seventh Regiment, under command of Col. CODY, elicited particular attention—it being the first occasion on which they appeared in their new dress and equipments. Their marching and entire military discipline commanded marked approbation during the whole procession. A little incident of annoyance occurred to this fine troop. Their commander, Col. CODY, was placed under arrest by the Commander-in-chief, for refusing to turn out on the occasion of receiving President Monroe's remains. Of course, no disrespect to the memory of that statesman was intended; but the Colonel, who knew that his men would be at hand on the Celebration of the Fourth, objected to taking part in two processions with so brief an interval between them. For this refusal, it is said that he will be tried by a Court Martial.

The Veterans of 1812 turned out yesterday, as also did several private clubs and societies. The "Benevolent Cartmen" especially made quite a show.

THE CELEBRATION IN TAMMANY.

Oration by the Hon. Caleb Cushing—Presentation, Collation and Toasts.

The day was celebrated in Tammany with unusual eclat. The Hall was thrown open to the members of the Society and its friends; the cannon boomed at intervals in the Park, and a band discoursed patriotic airs from the balcony. The proceedings commenced about 1 o'clock, when the Sachems, in their regalia, entered, each accompanied by an invited guest. The assemblage, which seemed in a great measure to be composed of Federal office-holders, filled the apartment, overflowed down the stairs, and commingled with the contingent in the bar-room below.

Mr. ISAAC V. FOWLER, the Grand Sachem, occupied the Chair. The platform on which he sat was draped with flags, the orchestra also, and the banners of the thirteen States were suspended on the walls.

Among the gentlemen present were Mr. CUSHING, the Orator, the Hon. Judge HILTON, Mayor TIEMANN, Ex-Governor PRICE, of New-Jersey, ELIJAH F. PURDY, JOHN VAN BUREN, Ex-Senator MCMURRAY, E. B. HAMM, RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, WILSON SMALL, the Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES, and a host of minor politicians.

First in the order of exercises was the presentation to the Society of a splendid "Cap of Liberty" by the Senator McMURRAY, who said:

GRAND SACHEM, SACHEMS AND BROTHERS—I have the honor to present to our Society, in behalf of Mr. HENRY HAMERSLEY, an old and valued brother, whose life has been one of consistent devotion to the usages and principles of the Democratic Republican Party, a "Cap of Liberty," most beautifully and artistically executed by his own hands, and designed to replace the one now in usage.

The semi-oval part is of rich red silk, the base of white velvet, from the top is suspended a golden tassel, and on the latter are thirteen stars in silver, designating the old confederation of States.

The Cap as a symbol of liberty is of very ancient date. From time immemorial, students entering Colleges and Universities, have given them a Cap, thereby denoting that they had passed from under the rod of the schoolmaster, and were invested with the privileges and responsibilities of liberty. The customs were derived from the ceremony in usage among the Romans, (*cereus ad filum ocurre,*) wherein a Cap was placed, with solemn ceremony upon the head of the emancipated slave, in token of his emancipation and elevation to the dignity of citizenship.

The *Rose* was a felt hat or cap made to fit close to the head, and shaped like the half of an egg, and very nearly resembled the one now presented you. No symbol of liberty is so ancient, nor has been so generally adopted as the Cap. The arms of the Swiss Cantons have a round hat as cap for a crest, and the symbol has played an important part in the struggles of that brave people. In England, a blue cap with a white border, and the inscription "Liberty" in letters of gold, is the indicia of constitutional liberty. So the "Bonnet rouge" was used in France at the beginning of the French Revolution in 1789, and subsequently became the badge of membership of the Jacobins. The Cap is also the symbol of bravery, for in Rome it was likewise conferred upon successful gladiators.

On ancient medals, as also upon our national coins, the Cap of Liberty is upheld by the hand of woman, signifying that as a great boon conferred by God on favored people, should be exercised in the spirit of peace, love and good-will to men.

In conclusion, I place in your hands the Cap of Liberty.

These remarks were followed by a burst of applause.

The Grand Sachem then rose and said:

SIR: As the Grand Sachem of the Tammany Society, and in its behalf, I accept this beautiful gift. The brother who has presented it to us and to our Order is a true and faithful son of Tammany. For the kind remembrance which has prompted the gift we sincerely thank him. Permit me, Sir, for yourself, to tender our thanks for the eloquent remarks you have made and for the valuable information you have imparted to us in reference to the origin and history of the "Cap of Liberty." [Cheers.] Fellow citizens, we are assembled to-day in this time-honored Hall to celebrate the birthday of our country. The constitution of our ancient Society renders it our duty to keep this day in everlasting remembrance. We bid you all welcome here—all are wanted. To-day we may congratulate ourselves on having a Democracy thoroughly united and invincible—with all past divisions healed—all former feuds forgotten. The interests of the hour and the natural anxiety of us all to listen to the Orator of the day warns me to refrain from making some remarks which I had intended. I shall, therefore, introduce to you Brother JOHN SLIDELL, who will read, as by olden custom prescribed, the charter of our liberty—the Declaration of Independence, signed just two and eighty years ago to-day. We celebrate. This duty fulfilled we will then have the pleasure of listening to New-England's gifted son, the eloquent and accomplished Cushing, who has generously left his home to participate in our festivities and make them brighter by his presence. Mr. WIGFALL will now read the Declaration of Independence. [Loud and protracted applause.]

Mr. WIGFALL having read the Declaration of Independence, several passages of which were applauded,

The Hon. CALEB CUSHING, of Massachusetts, was introduced amid renewed and vehement cheering. He delivered a characteristic address of upwards of an hour in length.

When the storm of cheering which followed Mr. CUSHING'S address had subsided,

Mr. BENJAMIN F. PEACE rose, and, in very complimentary terms, proposed a vote of thanks to the Orator, whose sentiments he indorsed as being not only those of Tammany Hall, but, he was certain, of the Democracy of the Union. In addition he moved that Mr. CUSHING be requested to furnish a copy of his Oration for publication.

The motion was adopted enthusiastically.

The Grand Sachem called on the assemblage to sing an ode—(copies of which had been distributed in advance)—and said that they were not only requested and invited, but every man was expected to join in singing it.

The band then struck up "Hail Columbia," and the audience sang the "ode," with extraordinary vigor and effect.

Of the composition, it is sufficient to say, it was a little more patriotic than coherent. The following lines are a fair specimen:

"Lo! Our Fathers from the Skies
Send, to-day, with Beaming Eyes,
Send with Love to see our Clime,
Marching in its Course Sublime,
And Wielding all our Birthright Claims,
The Guerdon, Glory of their Names!
Let us Stand where they have Stood,
Stand for Justice, Right and Good!
Stand Erect on Freedom's Sod!
Blest by Duty, Blest by God.
Hail Columbia, Proud and Free!
Hail the Nation's Jubilee!
Land of Beauty, Virtue, Worth,
Wonder, Glory of the Earth!"

This elicited, at the close, thunders of applause.

The assemblage then retired to what is popularly known as "The Coal-Hole," where a free lunch and a plentiful supply of punch and champagne were provided.

It had been previously arranged that a series of sentiments and responses should be there offered, according to the following programme;

REGULAR TOASTS.

1. *The Day We Celebrate*—Reverenced by freemen and abhorred by tyrants throughout the world—May it never cease to invoke the patriotic pride of the American People.

2. *The Heroes of the Revolution*—Who, recognizing the great principles of human liberty and self-government, successfully vindicated and secured them against the armies of Great Britain. Their faithful children will ever cherish their memory, and protect the sacred legacy they bequeathed. Col. L. H. WILDER, of Massachusetts.

3. *Washington—The Soldier, the Patriot and the Statesman*—His name and services imperishably identified with the liberty, glory and prosperity of the American People. Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES.

4. *The President of the United States*—The integrity, honor and prosperity of the Union are safe in the hands of JAMES BUCHANAN, whose firm and enlightened patriotism will equally repress domestic rebellion or foreign aggression. Hon. JOHN VAN BUREN.

5. *The Constitution*—Faithfully respected by the various States, and honestly interpreted by our Judicial Tribunals, it cannot fail to secure and perpetuate the Union, and successfully preserve the liberty, equality and happiness of every section of our country. Capt. RYNDERS.

6. *The American Press*—Independent, enterprising and intelligent—it distributes knowledge and the spirit of freedom throughout the length and breadth of our land, affording the best evidence and guarantee of free institutions. GEN. F. THOMPSON.

7. *Woman*—The social conquerer and civilizer of our sex. To yield is our triumph—to resist our misfortune. C. BAINBRIDGE SMITH.

8. *The Army and Navy of the United States*—An unfailing reliance in the hour of danger, protecting our national honor on sea and land, and securing by gallantry, discipline and fidelity, the reputation of the American nation.

9. *The State of New-York*—Less eminent for its commerce, agriculture, and manufactures, than its public charities and intelligent and liberal system of Education. The motto, "Excelsior," appropriately designates its progress in the noblest arts of peace and civilization. Gen. AARON WARD.

10. *The City of New York*—The Metropolis of the Union, as unrivalled in enterprise and population, as steadfast to Democratic principles. Mayor TIEMANN.

11. *Civil and Religious Liberty*—The inestimable inheritance from the American Revolution, guaranteed under our Constitution and Laws to every citizen, without reference to creed or nationality. Hon. JOHN KELLY.

12. *The Freedom of the Seas*—Our national honor and commercial interest demand the sanctity and protection of the American Flag on every sea, and the inestimable right must, at every hazard and against every nation, be vindicated and maintained. Gen. HIRAM WALBRIDGE.

13. *The Tammany Society*—Devoted to the preservation of Republican Liberty, and identified with its history and progress, may its existence be as eternal as the principles it inculcates. E. F. PURDY.

How far this arrangement was preserved it is impossible to say. The lunch-room was crowded to repletion. Everybody seemed mindless of everybody else; there was a general scramble for provender and an unprecedented demand for the liquor—both disappearing with a marvellous rapidity, and to the great discomfiture of those who happened to be hindmost. What the speakers said, was not heard.

The eloquence was mere dumb-show, save, perhaps, the toast to the health of the orator, offered by Mr. VAN BUREN, and the reply thereto by the orator himself.

About half-past four the tables were entirely cleared off, and the democracy entirely cleared out.

The Veterans.

The "Veteran Corps" dined together on Monday at the Star Hotel, No. 62 Lispenard-street. Fifty-four of that body were assembled, and a more satisfactory or joyous meeting has not occurred for many years. The dinner was declared to be first-rate, and the speeches were enthusiastic. Col. JAMES CORNING, Captain of the Albany troop of Artillery, took the head of the table. The usual routine of festive toasts being duly honored, the special feature of interest was the presence of the grandson of one of the captors of Major ANDRE, Mr. VAN BOORN, of Tarrytown, who very effectively revived the recollection of that incident in our national history.

The Fourth at the Institutions.

The Fourth of July was duly honored at the Institutions, the celebration not varying materially in its mode from that adopted on previous occasions. At Randall's Island 350 children were plentifully fed with roast beef and its necessary concomitants, and then regaled with the allowance of oranges, candies, and the indispensible peanuts usual on this festive anniversary. Master RYAN, dressed in full military costume, delivered a patriotic speech commendable for its brevity. Governors SMITH, DRAPER, OLIVER and B. F. FINCKNEY, spoke very effectively, and some pretty dialogues were recited by the children, who all seemed well and happy. Two or thre hundred visitors were present, attracted, perhaps, by the fineness of the weather. They peeped everywhere and promenaded the grounds with evident satisfaction. For them a cold collation was provided.

At the Refuge, the children there had a very ample programme of exercises, in speech, song and dialogue, and the booming of a "big gun" was often the signal for a merry shout. We have heard of no accident that marred the celebration at any of the Institutions.

The Fireworks—Immense Crowds to Witness them.

The beauty and coolness of the night, and the anticipated pyrotechnic glories provided by the City Fathers, attracted mammoth crowds to each location where the displays were to take place, viz.: the Park, Madison-square, Hamilton-square, Jackson-square, Hamersley-square, Tompkins-square, the corner of East Broadway and Grand-street, Union Market, corner of Seventh-avenue and Broadway, of Franklin-street and West Broadway, Mount Morris and Mission-square. Especially were the Park, Madison-square and Tompkins-square thronged with people. To see these places, one almost thought that the entire population of the City had turned out. The Park and its neighborhood was one dense mass of human beings. The fireworks there, as well as at Madison and Tompkins squares, were made and superintended by Messrs. EDES, of Jersey City, and were quite equal to any of those gentlemen's former efforts. In the Park, the display opened with flights of rockets and bombs, commencing at 8 o'clock, and continuing at intervals for half an hour, after which the standing pieces were ignited in the following order: First, a scroll wheel of jessamine, brilliant and radiant fires, with a centre of revolving scrolls, of colored flame. The second piece was called "The Grand Seal of Malta," opening with a hexagon vertical wheel with crimson and green centre, mutating to a magnificent battery of crimson, green, blew and yellow fires. This piece was loudly applauded. A piece consisting of two wheels, revolving in contrary directions, with an opague centre, which was suddenly filled with globes of colored fires, was much admired. The next piece represented a cascade of fire, falling over rocks formed of diamond lancework. "The Shield of the Union" was a very elaborate design. It commenced with a brilliant wheel of various fires, with crimson and yellow rosettes, mutating to a grand centre-piece of diamond lancework, with the word "Union," each letter inclosed by a shield. The next piece, an "Egyptian Pyramid," opened with a revolving sun of Maltese, carmine, and Japanese fires, with red, purple and yellow centre, mutating to a splendid pyramid of white, crimson, purple, green and orange fires, one hundred feet in height. After these came the "Fairie's Frolic," the "Glory of Mexico," a vertical hexagon wheel of Chinese, Japanese and Maltese fires, with crimson and green centres, mutating to Chinese fires. A magnificent piece of pyrotechny called the "Fire Department" gave huge delight to the crowd. It commenced with a scroll wheel mutating to the various emblems of the Department, hydrants with hose and pipe attached, ladders, hooks, torches, caps, trumpets, &c., terminating with a grand shower of colored fires and maroon explosions. "Liberty and Justice," "The Star of America," and a representation of a United States war-steamer, in full sail, and under a full head of steam, with the motto "*We protect our Flag,*" were very beautiful. But the most superb show of all was the last piece, "The Triumph of America," sixty feet high and one hundred feet in length. It commenced with a wheel of Maltese rayounant and jessamine fires, with centre of colored lancework, representing the Genius of America, with a shield in one hand, and the other outstretched to receive the scroll of which the Muse of History, kneeling at her feet, was in the act of presenting to her. By the side of the Muse was the Goddess of Wisdom, placing a chaplet on the brows of America. On pedestals, on each side of these figures, were also figures of Justice, composed of filagree lancework, the whole being encircled by an are composed of shields, eagles, stars, and other emblems of the Union, and surrounded by the coat of arms of the United States. On each side of this centre were kaleidescopes with revolving centres, the whole terminating with a grand flight of rockets, bombs, mines, Roman candles, &c. The air was rent with repeated cheers upon the termination of this beautiful peice, and then the vast crowd slowly dispersed to their homes.

Of the fireworks at the other places, we can only say, that if not quite so good as those in the Park, they were all splendid exhibitions, and gave abundant delight to all who witnessed them. Of the private and family exhibitions, it is sufficient to say that they appeared more numerous than on any former celebration of the Day of Independence. The air was filled in every direction with showers of rockets and bombs of various colored fires. The pavement almost quivered with the detonation of fire-crackers; the ear was deafened with the reports of pistols. Take it altogether, the pyrotechnic display of yesterday was never exceeded, and seldom, if ever, has been equaled in our City.

Excursions.

A very large number of mechanics and others, who are confined closely to business, took advantage of the postponement of the celebration to the 5th for a brief visit, with their families, to the country. They left the City on Saturday afternoon, and so had two full days of rest and pleasure. The various excursion-boats were crowded Saturday, Sunday and Monday; and, so far as we have learned, no serious accidents occurred.

Accidents and Incidents.

As Mrs. ANN BROWN was standing at the door of her residence, No. 16 New-street, she was suddenly shot in the right shoulder and forehead by several buck-shot. It was directly ascertained that the shot proceeded from a musket fired by a man, named JAMES MAHER, while passing on the opposite side of the street. A Policeman, of the Fifth Ward, arrested MAHER, and he was locked up to await the injuries of Mrs. BROWN, who was removed to the Hospital. MR. BROWN was intoxicated, and declares the shooting was entirely accidental.

JOHN MILLER, a boy six years of age, was walking up the Bowery, near Canal-street, with an elder brother, when he received a shot in his right leg from a pistol. He was taken to his residence in Hester-street. The person who fired the shot escaped arrest.

CHARLES COLES, a boy five years old, had his hand shattered in a shocking manner by the explosion of a small cannon, which some boys were firing in Centre-street. He was taken to the residence of his parents, No. 99 Elm-street.

A man, named EDWARD POWER, was badly injured by the explosion of a pistol in his hand, while firing it on the corner of Third-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street. His injuries were so serious that he had to be removed to Bellevue Hospital.

HENRY PLANCHE, a boy 15 years of age, was severely burned by his clothes taking fire from some gunpowder which he had fired on the sidewalk in Eldridge-street. He was taken to the Tenth Ward Station-House and his burns dressed by Police-Surgeon WATERMAN, after which he was sent to the Hospital.

At 3 o'clock P. M. a fire occurred at No. 78 Orchard-street, caused by the explosion of fire crackers. The fire was extinguished with a few pails of water.

WM. CUFF, residing at No. 332 Ninth-street, was shot through the head with a pistol in the hands of ROBERT MARTIN. MARTIN was drunk, and the fire was the result of the grossest carelessness. He was at once arrested by the Eleventh Ward Police, and locked up to await the result of CUFF'S injuries.

HENRY WILLIAMS had the front of his cap shot away by a pistol in the hands of a boy. His eyebrows were badly scorched.

PAT MCGOWEN, waiter at Green's Dining Saloon, No. 129 Chambers-street, had his thumb blown off by the explosion of a pistol which he was loading.

SARAH CRAWFORD, a colored woman, had her ankle badly hurt by the explosion of a small cannon, in Worth-street. She was sent to the Hospital.

ALMIRA WEBB, residing at No. 106 Church-street, was shot in the right leg by a pistol in the hands of a boy. She was also taken to the Hospital.

STEPHEN HAMPTON had his right hand badly shattered by the discharge of a pistol. Taken to the Hospital.

At 2 P. M., OWEN DOWNS, 11 years of age, was shot through the hand by a pistol. He was conveyed, by the Police, to the residence of his parents, corner of First and Eleventh-avenue.

PAT COY, a boy, 15 years old, had one of his fingers shot off by a pistol. Taken home, corner of Fifty-seventh-street and Broadway.

WM. PARKER was shot in the face and one eye nearly put out.

JOHN LONGHARD had one of his fingers cloven off by the discharge of a pistol. Taken to the Hospital.

PAUL EYERE was shot in the hand at No. 126 Avenue B.

STEPHEN HAMILTON, residing at No. 8 Ludlow-street, had his left hand badly shattered by the explosion of a pistol. Taken to the Hospital.

DANIEL O. SULLIVAN broke his leg by jumping off the Park railing, last evening, while looking at the fire-works. He was conveyed to the Hospital.

SAMUEL WEISS had his right hand blown to pieces by the explosion of a pistol. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and it is believed that the arm will have to be amputated.

A daughter of Sergeant RELAY, of the Twenty-first Ward, was burned by her clothes taking fire from fire crackers. She died at 11 o'clock last night.

Last Fourth of July the Sergeant lost a boy, he being run over by an omnibus.

FATAL CAR ACCIDENT.—A boy nearly three years of age, son of MOSES GILBERT SEELY, No. 487 Eighth-avenue, was run over last evening at 7 o'clock by an Eighth-avenue car, near Thirty-fifth-street, breaking both of his legs and cutting off one arm. The child died at 11 o'clock and an inquest will be held to-day.

Disturbances, &c.

DISTURBANCE IN A GROCERY—YOUNG GIRL DANGEROUSLY SHOT.—At 7 o'clock last evening a difficulty occurred between some people in the grocery-store No. 27 Mulberry-street, during which a pistol was discharged. A young girl, only ten years of age, named VICTORIA HERBELZ, residing at No. 29 Mulberry-street, who had come into the place to buy something, was hit by the ball in the region of the stomach, wounding her dangerously. She was removed to the City Hospital. It could not be ascertained who fired the pistol, and consequently no arrest was made.

PROBABLE HOMICIDE.—James Lesskert, who was arrested about three weeks ago on a charge of stabbing Andrew Hassner, in Forty-fifth-street, near Second-avenue, and held to answer in $1,000 bail, was rearrested yesterday, as Hassner was reported in a dying condition from the effects of his injuries. The prisoner was locked up in the Twentieth Ward Station-house.

FIREMEN'S FIGHT.—Some runners attached to No. 44 Engine Company and No. 4 Hose Company, made a desperate attempt yesterday to get up a general fight. In the morning they had a slight brush in the Bowery. At 1 o'clock a false alarm of fire was started, which brought the opposing factions together. They had just commenced a sharp set to, when the Police arrived and ended the sport by dispersing the entire crowd, but it required several smart blows over several heads, with the policemen's locusts, before the bellicose parties were separated. JEREMIAH DIXON, WM. BROWN and JAMES MCGUIRE, ring-leaders, were arrested and locked up in the Station-house. Had not the policemen arrived opportunely, it is believed that a bloody fight would have taken place.

Fires.

IN HENRY-STREET—SERVANT GIRL FATALLY BURNED.—*The alarm of fire for the Sixth District, at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, was caused by a slight fire in the dwelling-house of Mr. GEORGE ANDREWS, No. 117 Henry-street.* The fire was speedily extinguished. It was caused through the carelessness of JOHANNA RYAN, the servant girl, in using camphene to make a fire in the range. Her clothes caught from the blaze, burning her so seriously that she died at 3 o'clock this morning, at the City Hospital. The family of Mr. ANDREWS was absent in the country.

IN THOMPSON-STREET.—At a few minutes after 3 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire was discovered in the boot and shoe store of CARL STROHM, No. 200 Thompson-street. The loss was estimated at $300, which is fully covered by insurance in the Amsterdam Insurance Company.

IN THE BOWERY.—Between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning, the awning in front of Held's Hotel, corner of Bowery and Hester-street, caught fire by the explosion of a bunch of fire-crackers. Through the efforts of the firemen the flames were prevented from communicating to the hotel.

IN WILLIAM-STREET.—At 11 o'clock last evening a fire was discovered in the fifth story of the building No. 161 William street, occupied by C. R. CHRISTOPHER, job printer. His loss amounted to $500. ROBERT SEARS, book publisher, on the first floor, had stock considerably damaged by water. Several other tenants in the house also sustained damages by the water. The total loss is estimated at $1,000, and is fully covered by insurance.

IN FULTON-STREET.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the saloon in the basement of the building corner of Fulton-street and Ryders-alley. The fire communicated to the clothing store of GIDEON N. LOSS, on the first floor, destroying his entire stock. The total damage is stated as $3,000, and the fire is believed to be the work of an incendiary.

IN FRANKFORT-STREET.—At 10 o'clock last evening a fire was discovered in the building corner of Frankfort and Cliff streets. It was speedily extinguished, with but trifling damage.

IN PIKE-STREET.—The alarm of fire at 2 P. M. yesterday was caused by a barrel of tar being set on fire by a bunch of fire-crackers.

IN JACKSON-STREET.—At 10 o'clock last evening the roof the old wooden building, corner of Jackson and Grand streets, caught fire by some Roman candles set off from the opposite side of the street. By the time the firemen arrived the fire was extinguished.

IN MINETTA-STREET.—Between 9 and 10 A. M. yesterday, the dwelling-house No. 7 Minetta-street, caught on fire. It was speedily extinguished, with trifling damage.

The Fulton-Street Daily Prayer-Meeting.

The noonday Prayer-Meeting at the North Dutch Church was held yesterday as usual, notwithstanding the fourth of July celebration, and there seemed to be no abatement of interest in the exercises, which evidently indicates a general disposition to retain that Meeting as a permanent institution.

THE CELEBRATION IN BROOKLYN.

Laying the Corner-Stone of the New Armory—Address by Henry Ward Beecher—Accidents, &c.

The day was celebrated yesterday in Brooklyn with much more spirit than usual.

At daybreak Captain SMITH, of the 70th Regiment, fired a national salute at Fort Greene. A similar salute was also fired in the Eastern District by Captain TOFT.

At 9 o'clock the military and civic societies had assembled in the vicinity of the City Hall, according to the programme, and by 10 o'clock the procession moved through Myrtle-avenue, Bridge, Sands, Fulton, Hicks, Pineapple and Henry streets, and came to a halt at the corner of Henry and Pineapple streets, the site of the new Armory.

LAYING OF THE CORNER-STONE.

The Mayor, Committee of Arrangements and other dignitaries occupied a temporary platform, erected for their accommodation, near the place where the corner-stone was to be laid.

The Free-Masons formed aroand the stone, and a prayer was offered by their Chaplain.

R. W. Deputy WARD, Master, JOHN W. SIMONS acting as Grand Master, then spoke as follows:

"One of the earliest tenets of the Masonic Institution teaches us that we are to be quiet, peaceable citizens, not countenancing disloyalty or rebellion, but patiently submitting to the awards of duly constituted authority. In obedience to this law of the Fraternity, and at the invitation of the Municipality, we appear before the world to-day clothed in the insignia of the craft and publicly declaring our character as free and accepted masons, thus testifying our veneration for the laws of the order, our respect for the authority under which, as citizens, we live. Free Masonry is a cosmopolitan institution. While it has no political or religious doctrines peculiar to itself, it respects those of all men provided they admit the existence of a Supreme Being and respect the power of the State. It teaches us to rejoice with the happy, to sympathize with the sad, and, regarding all men as brethren, to labor for the destruction of the errors and prejudices of the part of the Fraternity of the whole human race in the family of brethren. As the disciples of an institution founded on these generous principles we meet with you, fellow-citizens, not only to participate in the peculiar ceremonial about to take place, but also to join in the swelling anthem now ringing out from every portion of the great domain of this happy people. To rejoice with you on the auspicious return of the birthday of our Republic; to recall the memories of the illustrious Masons, who, with the sword in one hand and the mystic emblem of our Fraternity in the other, fought, and bled and died for those liberties we now enjoy. We need only mention our Brothers WASHINGTON, LAFAYETTE, GREENE and MARION to find a representative echo in every manly heart that surrounds us. But as Masons we find a peculiar interest clinging around the spot where we now stand. This stone about to be lowered to its resting place as the chief stone of the corner with the ancient ceremonies of the craft, contains within it one that 83 years ago resounded with the gavel in the hands of LAFAYETTE the illustrious friend of our country, the beloved Brother of our Order. We cannot look upon it my friends without emotions too deep for utterance. Let us regard it as an altar and renew around it our vows of fealty to this inseparability of the States for which LAFAYETTE sacrificed so much; of renewed devotion to the Fraternity of which he was so bright an example and ornament.

We will now proceed Brethren to the duties devolving upon us: and I can only regret Mr. Mayor that the chief officer of our Order, prostrated by sickness, is unable to conduct the ceremonies committed by him to my hands."

The Grand Chaplain, R. W. B. SICKELS, offered a prayer.

The stone, a brown one, two feet square, containing the contents of the old one, the Records of the City, the names of all the City and County officers, newspapers of the day, Bible, &c., &c., was then lowered into its place.

The Grand Master, addressing the right warshipful Deputy Grand Master, said:

"Apply the implement of your office and make report.

DEPUTY—"Most Worshipful, the stone is square. The workmen have done their duty."

GRAND MASTER—"Right Worshipful Senior Grand Warden, apply the implement of your office to the stone and make report."

SENIOR GRAND WARDEN—"Most Worshipful, the stone is level—the workmen has done their duty."

GRAND MASTER—"Right Worshipful Brother Junior Grand Warden apply the implement of your office to the stone and make report."

JUNIOR GRAND WARDEN—"Most Worshipful the stone is plumb. The workmen have done their duty."

GRAND MASTER—This corner-stone having been tested by the proper implements of masonry, I find it well formed, true and trusty, and correctly laid according to the rules of our ancient craft. Let the elements of consecration be presented.

DEPUTY GRAND MASTER—(Sprinkling corn from a golden vessel)—"I sprinkle this corn as an emblem of plenty. May the blessings of bounteous Heaven be showered down upon us; and may our hearts be filled with gratitude."

RESPONSE—"So mote it be."

SENIOR GRAND WARDEN—(Sprinkling wine from a silver vessel)—"I pour this wine as an emblem of joy and gladness. May our hearts be made glad by the influence of divine truth, and flourish as the vine."

RESPONSE—"So mote it be."

JUNIOR GRAND WARDEN—(Pouring oil from a silver vessel)—"I pour this oil as an emblem of peace. May peace and harmony, good-will and brotherly love abound among us."

RESPONSE—"So mote it be."

The Grand Master then directed the Grand Honors to be given by three clans of the hands and stamps of the right foot at the same time, and striking the stone with his mallet, said:

"Brethren, having now, by command of our Most Worshipful Grand Master, and with the assistance of the Grand Lodge of the Fraternity duly laid, according to the rules of our ancient Craft, this corner-stone of the Brooklyn City Armory, it now remains to supplicate the blessings of the great Architect of the Universe upon this undertaking, and to implore that He will be pleased to bless this building and to grant that it may tend to His glory and the advancement of the interests of this great City."

Prayer was then made by the Rev. E. M. JOHNSON.

The plans of the building having been inspected by the Grand Master, he returned them to the architect, saying: "Mr. Architect, these plans having been accepted by the civic authorities, and approved by us, we return them to you with the hope that, under your skillful guidance, this building may progress to completion with all due speed and without accident to the workmen; and that it may long remain a monument of your skill and the enterprise of our citizens."

The National Anthem was then played by the band.

The procession then passed through Henry, Atlantic and Court streets to City Hall Park, where the exercises were commenced with prayer by the Rev. Mr. N. M. SMITH, and the reading of the Declaration of Independence by Hon. E. T. WOOD.

It was supposed that the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER would address the people from the stand; but, when the Declaration had been read, he appeared near the top of the City Hall steps and straightway began to speak. On any other day, and in any other place, he would have been inclined to make some apology for himself; but as the day was the anniversary of the one on which personal liberty was asserted successfully by their fathers, and as he was in his own city, he could claim exemption from that which, under other circumstances, he might have deemed necessary. Thirty-three years ago the corner stone of a Free Library building had been laid, when they had then been laying the corner-stone of a new Armory, and on that occasion the patriotic LAFAYETTE was there—one of the few men whom now we could all afford heartily to praise—not his head at the expense of his heart, nor his heart at the expense of his head, but the whole man—head, heart and all. He was a man who stood with WASHINGTON, and whose name it was a pleasure to associate with his. It might seem to them, that in laying the corner-stone of an Armory there was not much that a minister could find to speak upon appropriately, but he would tell them that he was a man before he was a minister, and therefore he considered it just as fitting that he should speak on such an occasion, as any other man. It might seem suspicious that a Free Library should give place to an Armory, but he would have them recollect, that nothing had been sacrificed; and that our armories, after all, were very peaceful affairs. Our walls of defence were the people; wherever there was a man, or a woman, or a child, there was a wall; and wherever there was a Christian father or mother, there was our best armory. The speaker then passed to a consideration of the progress of the City of Brooklyn, a city which he believed was destined to the second if not the first city in the Union. In the course of his oration Mr. BEECHER referred to the Union as one that was to be judged and not given up, unless we were asked to pay for it all that for which it was called into existence; and, in conclusion, he made an eloquent reference to the efforts now making by the women of the country, to make the tomb of WASHINGTON the property of the nation.

When Mr. BEECHER had spoken, prayer was offered by the Rev. E. M. JOHNSON, and then the people separated.

At the conclusion of the exercises, here the invited guests and City authorities partook of a collation in the Governors' Room, prepared by the Messrs. HAWXHURST, of the Wyandotte Saloon.

Accidents, Fires, &c.

It is gratifying to be able to state that notwithstanding the large number who celebrated the day, but few serious accidents occurred.

The only affair at all serious, was the shooting of one of the "Forty-Acre Crowd," known as SCALLY MCCLUSKEY.

There had been an alarm of fire, and a disturbance occurred between the members of Engine Companies Nos. 5 and 11. The quarrel was continued after the parties had retired to a saloon in Gold-street, near Myrtle-avenue, when MCCLUSKEY attempted to whip a man, and got shot through the neck for his trouble. The wound is considered a mortal one.

A man named JESSE GILBERT discharged a pistol in the face of a colored boy in the Sixth Precinct; but fortunately without doing any serious damage. GILBERT was arrested and locked up.

A 2 o'clock P. M. a row of frame houses on Baltic-street, near South, was set on fire by fire-crackers. The fire was extinguished with a damage to the premises of about $1,000.

In the evening there was a display of fire-works at three different points in the city—creditable affairs for the money they cost, but rather a small display for a city of the size of Brooklyn.

FRIGHTFUL MORTALITY AT SEA.

Nearly a Whole Ship's Crew Swept off by Yellow Fever—Heroic Conduct of the Captain's Wife.

The British ship *Grotta*, Capt. NICHOLS, which sailed from Sagua La Grande on the 25th of June with a cargo of Sugar, bound to Liverpool, was yesterday towed into Quarantine by the steamtug *Hunter*, Capt. BAGGS, who fell in with the ship ten miles East of Fire Island early yesterday morning. When spoken by the steamer the Captain's wife stood heroically at the helm directing the vessel towards Sandy Hook, in order to reach this port, her husband lay below in a dying condition; the mates and all the crew excepting two men having died of Yellow Fever. In one hour after the ship was taken in tow, the Captain also died, leaving only three persons alive on board, the two foremost hands, and the Captain's wife. It seems the fever made its appearance among the crew of the ill-fated ship the second day after leaving port, in its most virulent form. The ordinary remedies were tried, but were found of little effect to stay the progress of the disease. One after another died, and their remains were consigned to the deep by the survivors. The first and second mates finally fell victims, and in nine days there were none left but the Captain, his wife, and two of the crew. On the 1st of July the Captain was taken down with symptoms of the fever, and the wife, who had, until now, been unremitting in her attentions to the sick among the officers and crew, was obliged to nurse her sick husband, and also, occasionally, take her position at the wheel, while the surviving crew worked the ship. The Captain had already decided to put into New-York, and was making the best of his way towards Sandy Hook. While he was yet able to give directions, he instructed his wife how to steer the ship.

The ship was towed to the Quarantine, where she was boarded by Deputy Health Officer Dr. WALLEN. Upon learning the condition of the vessel, he had the Captain's wife and the two surviving crew removed to comfortable quarters in the Quarantine grounds; the body of Captain NICHOLS was removed ashore for interment, and the vessel immediately towed down to the lower Quarantine anchorage.

The crew originally consisted of six seamen, first and second mates, cook, and the Captain's wife; total, 11 persons, of whom only the three above named survive.

Double Accident on the Hudson River Railroad—Two Lives Lost.

An accident occurred, last evening, on the Hudson River Railroad at Sixty-eighth-street, which resulted in the death of two men named JAMES MCSHAFFER and GIDEON W. GIDNEY. As the 6 P. M. Express train, from New-York, was passing Sixty-eighth-street, Mr. GIDNEY, who was on the track, was run against by the locomotive and thrown several feet in the air. At the same time a train was coming from the opposite direction. MCSHAFFER called out to Mr. GIDNEY to get off from the track, and at the same instant was run into by the train coming from the other way. The two trains were stopped immediately GIDNEY was still breathing, but lived only a few minutes. He was horribly mangled. Both legs of SHAFFER were fractured and his jaw dislocated. He was conveyed to the Twenty-second Ward Station, but died immediately after his arrival. The Coroner will hold an Inquest upon the bodies to-day.

MAD DOG.—On Sunday afternoon a mad dog ran up Second-avenue, near Thirtieth-street, causing a general scattering of pedestrians. He was shot through the head by a Policeman.

See Eighth Page for the Third Edition.

Value of the French Metallic Coins, &c.

Passengers Arrived.

MARINE INTELLIG

The Weekly Courier-Journal.

Thursday, June 17, 1886.

Entered at Courier-Journal Office as Second-Class Matter.

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LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

Before Hon. Justice Ingraham.

DECISIONS.

Frederick H. Macy vs. *David E. Wheeler.*—Motion for new trial granted, with costs.

George W. Miles vs. *Francis Morris et al.*—Judgment for defendant, Morris, dismissing the complaint without prejudice to the plaintiff's right to another action.

The New-Orleans Canal and Banking Company vs. *Samuel O. Beebe et al.*—Motion denied.

Thomas C. Field, Administrator, vs. *Mary Bingham et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff of foreclosure as stated in opinion.

Jacob Sharpe vs. *William W. Wright.*—Judgment for defendant, without costs.

Augustus E. Noble vs. *Edward Parker.*—Complaint dismissed, with costs.

Charles H. Sandford vs. *Sumner B. Coles et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with leave to defendants to withdraw demurrer and answer, on payment of costs.

William Chain vs. *Edmund Coffin et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff, and reference ordered to compute the amount due, according to opinion.

Edwin Parker, President vs. *William J. Schenck.*—New trial ordered; costs to abide event.

Arwin Terry vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—Complaint dismissed, with costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.

Before the Hon. Justice Bosworth, Hoffman, Sloman, Woodruff and Pierrepont.

DECISIONS.

Edward P. Fry vs. *James G. Bennett.*—Judgment affirmed.

Nathan Rogers vs. *David C. Murray.*—New trial ordered.

Eleanor Mitcovale vs. *William J. Archer.*—Judgment affirmed.

Wm. Burgett et al. vs. *Mutual Insurance Co.*—Judgment affirmed.

John A. Chisholm vs. *Isaac H. Meeks et al.*—Judgment reversed, rule of reference discharged. New trial ordered. Costs to abide event.

William S. Hoyt, Administrator, &c., vs. *Joseph Stuart, Executor, &c.*—New trial ordered. Costs to abide event.

Robert Chapman vs. *D. Carolin et al.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Francis McDonald vs. *Richard D. Feuley.*—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered. Costs to abide event.

Carmel Allen vs. *Garret D. Clark.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Joseph F. Crosby vs. *Simeon Nichols.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Gardner vs. *Gordon.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

John Bissell vs. *Fred. V. Hamlin.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Carl Recknagel vs. *Wm. Nelson et al.*—New trial granted. Costs to abide event.

Carter vs. *Halsey.*—Judgment to be settled.

Special Term.

Before the Hon. Justice Woodruff.

James T. Duigan vs. *Robert Hogan.*—Motion of defendant denied, without costs.

The Same vs. *The Same*—Motion of plaintiff denied, without costs.

Josiah F. Kendall vs. *John Hodgins*—Judgment vacated, &c., as to Herman F. Pohlman, the moving party, without costs. Order to be settled on two days' notice.

Wm. Browning vs. *Geo. G. Johnson*—Motion for reference granted; costs of motion $10, to abide event of the final disposition of costs in the cause.

Before the Hon. Justice Bosworth.

Pellatier vs. *Swift & Co.*—Motion denied, unless plaintiff elects in five days to enter order of reference to a certain amount of the attorney's lien, if any, and on paying that amount and referee fees of the reference, an order of discontinuance may be entered.

Before the Hon. Justice Hoffman.

Anna Karl, Administrator, &c., vs. *Henry Maillard.*—Motion for a new trial denied, with $7 costs.

ORDER.—Ordered by the Court, that all notices given for the 5th of July, inst., and all orders to show cause returnable on that day, and all motions and proceedings adjourned to that day, are hereby adjourned to the 6th July, inst., at 10 A. M. All persons arrested on attachment requiring them to appear on the 5th July, inst., are required to appear at 10 A. M. the 6th July, inst.

Jobson vs. Bennett.

JOBSON CROSS-EXAMINED—MOTION TO DISMISS COMPLAINT.

On Saturday, the famous case of *Jobson* vs. *Bennett*, based on a complaint for compensation for editorial contributions to the columns of the New-York *Herald*, was resumed before Justice FONDA. Mr. Jobson, the plaintiff, whose cross-examination had been suspended on Thursday, was again called to the stand. He testified that he had written for other papers in New-York beside the *Herald*; had written for the *Courier and Enquirer*, the *Commercial Advertiser*, the *Journal of Commerce*, the *Sun* and the *Post*; was paid generally by the column; the Wall-st. papers paid $10 a column; the *Sun*, $7; the *Post* was to have paid him $7, but only gave him $5, and therefore he declined to write for it; had not ever got more than $10 a column in this country; had no suit with the *Post* or any of these other papers; has a suit with the TIMES for slander in charging his dental scheme as having been got up for the purpose of swindling men and seducing women; has not been much persecuted by the papers here except the *Herald*, which is in the pay of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, a scoundrel whom he had often helped when he was not worth a dollar, and to whom his friends had often through charity given a dinner; does not know whether the TIMES is in the pay of Louis Napoleon or the Bond-street tooth-drawers, but it is in the pay of one or the other; the *Herald*, however, was in the pay of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, and was therefore defrauding him, (Jobson;) the tooth-drawers in this City are too vile even for Napoleon; Napoleon is bad enough, but he would not employ tools so bad as those; the profession of a dentist includes tooth-drawing; there were respectable dentists in the City, but he alluded to the Bond-street gang; in England, witness was in hostility to the Government, but he could go back there to-morrow, and be well received by all classes from Lord Palmerston downwards; knows a good deal of the aristocracy of England; has no personal acquaintance with Mr. Gladstone; Mr. Gladstone was once caught out in the street at night with a common street-walker, and witness, seeing that a person attempted to extort money from Gladstone, and knowing something of the ragabond, he had written about his history; Mr. Gladstone thanked him very warmly, but finding out afterwards that he (Jobson) was obnoxious at the time, not only to the Parliament but to the British Court, in consequence of his having refused to hunt down Lady Flora Hastings, he (Mr. Gladstone) attempted to curry favor with the Queen by petty annoyances of him, (witness.)

Q.—Did you ever write to Mr. Gladstone for money? A.—Certainly not; Mr. Gladstone's father was employed by my father as a cooper, and if the fellow ever said that I wrote to him for money, he is a liar.

Q.—How long is it since you commenced writing for the *Herald*? A.—The first article I wrote for the *Herald* was just before Mr. Bennett set out to speculate on the Paris Bourse—in the Midsummer of 1855; he asked me to review some book for him on Slavery; that was the same year that he set out on his unhappy career of speculation, where he lost so much money; he (witness) was disposed to pity Bennett at first, but on the supposition that he has got out of his little difficulties, he was now going to insist on the payment of his bill; he (witness) understood that Mr. Bennett had lost so much on the Paris Bourse in 1856-7, that the *Herald* was mortgaged or pawned, and the Sheriff had told him there was no possibility of collecting sixpence from him; witness had not practiced law except in the scientific departments of it—medical jurisprudence, and mechanical matters in regard to patents.

Q.—At the time you wrote this article had you been previously writing for the *Herald*? A.—Yes, I had been; there was one article of mine published on the same day that I had received the order to write the Carmansville article; the manuscript had been in the office some days before; the 20th of October was Tuesday, and I went to Carmansville next day; this memorandum in my book I wrote at the same time; my first interview with Mr. Bennett seems to have been at ten o'clock on the 12th; on Thursday, the 15th, he called me again, and spoke to me about Mr. Daniel E. Sickles; on the 19th, again, Mr. Bennett gave me instructions about puffing up Miss Cushman; the first day I called on Mr. Bennett he paid me $10, which I regarded as my regular consultation fee; there was no one present when I got the order for Carmansville except Mr. Bennett's son, and a young girl, who, I thought, at the time, was his daughter. Some articles of his, the witness contended, had been published since—one on the Fifth-avenue; the $25, which he got in small sums, was paid before the 20th October; Mr. Bennett seemed hard up for money, and witness had great trouble in dunning him; on the 6th October he got $10; on the 24th he got $5 more; the same time and at the same interview, he handed him the Carmansville manuscript; had no running account with him; furnished his articles, and when he did not pay him, charged them against him; when he received money, of course he put it down to his credit; it is the habit of papers to pay weekly; this dunning he spoke of was for the general amount of his bill; he did not press him for the whole of it, as he knew he was hard up, and was willing to take out some of it in advertisements; some of these advertisements were for Mr. Bennett's own account, when he was in controversy with Mr. Daniel E. Sickles; the book advertised was almost out of print, but witness had some few copies of it left; wrote letters to Mr. B. asking him to insert advertisements for him.

The following is a copy of one of these epistles, in poetry, too:

To J. G. Bennett, Esq., Proprietor of the New-York *Herald*, &c.

My dear Mr. B., you're a brick, but the fact is
I really cannot consent to your practice
Of allowing for one—one very long article,
But one advertisement, and of cash not a particle.
I won't stand it, I tell you—so tip me a dozen—
One each day alternate—or by the devil's cousin.
(To wit, RAYMOND or GREELEY!) I'll treat you to rhymes
More pungent by far than the lines of the TIMES.
I subjoin you another—to appear upon Sunday.
For classic title better than puffing on Monday.
Attend to this, pray, and avoid further nonsense,
Of yours, most affectionately, McJimmy Johnson's.

With this finale, the complainant's case rested.

Mr. Galbraith then moved to dismiss the complaint, on the ground that the indebtedness for the particular amount now sued for was part of a running account, the whole of which was ostensibly sued for in the Marine Court of this City—that suit being still pending.

The Justice took the papers and authorities, and said he would hold the matter under advisement till Wednesday, when, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, he would give his decision, though he must confess that, according to his present notion, he was very much inclined to grant the motion to dismiss.

Cruelty to Seamen.—Marshal BACON has arrested Captain Amos N. Dewase, as an accessory to E. H. Parker, in the affair of cruelly beating one of the seamen, during the last voyage of the *Ocean Spray*. Both have been examined and bound over for trial at the next term of the United States District Court, in New-Haven; PARKER under $1,000, and DEWASE under $500 bonds. It is to be hoped that these examples, in connection with Captain HULL's case, last Winter, may have the effect to let use the officers of our Connecticut whaleships to be less cruel to the seamen who sail under their orders. It is time that a stop was put to the present state of things.—*New-Haven Register.*

Pilotage.—The Salem *Register*, in noticing the arrival of E. P. Fenner, Esq., one of the Pilot Commissioners, in that harbor with his yacht, says: "It is reported that on and after to-day some of the Commissioners' pilotage regulations, which have proved

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New-York, Saturday, July 3, 1858—5 P. M.

The receipts of the leading articles of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Rail Road.	Per P. B.	Southern boats.
Ashes, bbls	77	39	—
Flour, bbls	7,262	400	2,815
Wheat, bushels	43,797	—	—
Corn, bushels	—	—	4,360
Oats, bushels	—	—	2,300
Malt, bushels	3,800	—	—
Provisions, pkgs	423	176	—
Whisky, bbls	50	—	—

ASHES—Sales 85 bbls., at $6 for Pots and Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,308 bbls., including 713 bbls. Pots and 595 bbls. Pearls.

COTTON—About 1,000 bales have been disposed of since our last, the market closing with rather more firmness.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Middling	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¾
Middling Fair	12¾	12¾	13	13¼

CANDLES—Nearly 5,000 boxes Adamantine have been sold within a few days at 16½c.@20c. ₱ lb.

COFFEE—The market exhibits less animation prices have not varied. Sales 25 bags Java at 15c.; 25 bags Jamaica at 12¾c.; 163 bags Maracaibo at 12c.; 250 bags Laguayra at 11c., with a small lot at 11¾c.; and 70 bags Rio at 10¾c., ₱ lb.

DYEWOODS—Are in slack request at unaltered rates.

Stock of Dyewoods in New-York, July 1.

	1857.	1858
Barwood, tons	350	740
Fustic, tons	—	350
Lima Wood, tons	100	40
Logwood, tons	101	1,504
Sapan wood, tons	—	130
Total, tons	611	2,673

FISH—Continue inactive and depressed, with increasing supplies.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is quiet for State and Western Flour, but prices are essentially unaltered; sales 9,000 bbls., within yesterday's range.

Superfine State, ₱ bbl	$3 75@$3 85
Extra State	3 90@ 4 00
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	3 75@ 3 85
Superfine Ohio	3 90@ 3 85
Fancy Ohio	3 95@ 4 05
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 00@ 4 00
Extra Ohio	4 40@ 4 35
Fancy Genesee	4 30@ 4 35
Extra Genesee	4 60@ 4 50
Low to ever choice Extra Missouri	4 00@ 4 00

Canadian has not varied; sales 400 bbls. in lots, at from $4 10@$5 15 for low to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Southern continues in demand at former prices. Sales 1,500 bbls. at $4 45@$4 75 for low to good mixed and straight brands, and $4 80@$7 50 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is selling, in lots, at $3@$3 50 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues scarce and quiet at $3 50 for Jersey, and $3 85@$3 95 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is sparingly sought after. The absence of a fair supply of prime lots has the effect of restricting business. Sales 10,000 bush., including fair to choice Michigan White at $1 06@$1 25; and fair Milwaukee Club at 91c. Corn is inactive, at about previous quotations; sales 9,000 bushels, at 70c.@76c. for inferior to strictly prime Mixed Western; with (nominally) 70c.@80c. for White, and 82c.@83c. for Yellow Southern, ₱ bushel. Sound lots, especially of White and Yellow, are quite scarce. 2,500 bushels of Rye have been disposed of, at 66c.@69c. ₱ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt are unaltered. Oats are quiet and languid. Western, 45c.@45½c.; State, 44½c.@45½c.; Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, 40c.@44c.; Southern, 34c.@40c. ₱ bushel

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Boston, from January 1 to July 1.

	1857.	1858.
Flour, barrels	446,606	495,424
Corn, bushels	902,902	1,393,798
Oats, bushels	228,771	216,741
Rye, bushels	16,202	32,661
Shorts, bushels	192,302	280,578

Shipments from Milwaukee, this season, to June 26.

Flour, bbls	155,509
Wheat, bushels	1,604,516

Shipments from Chicago from January 1 to June 30.

	1857.	1858.
Flour, bbls	63,673	174,327
Wheat, bushels	1,474,548	4,043,195
Corn, bushels	3,020,753	1,928,762
Oats, bushels	119,731	201,429
Barley, bushels	—	60,891

HAY—Sales 1,800 bales, at 45c.@50c., cash, ₱ 100 lbs. In Baltimore, during the week, Hay and Straw were lightly dealt in at former rates.

HEMP—Is inactive at previous figures.

Stock of Hemp in New-York July 1:

	1857.	1858.
American Undressed, bales	—	338
American Dressed, bales	699	180
Manilla, bales	6,775	15,668
Jute, bales	170	200
Sunn, bales	150	1,050
Other foreign	573	825
Total, bales	8,366	18,481
Russian, tons	185	498

HIDES—Are in limited demand, yet are stiffly held, to-day. Stock of all kinds on hand, this morning, 100,771, against 180,684 same time last year, and 91,626 same time in 1856.

HOPS—Sixty bales changed hands at 6½c.@7½c., ₱ lb.

IRON—Fifty tons Scotch Pig brought $23 75@$24 ₱ ton, usual credit.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 12½ ₱ M.

LEAD—Continues quiet at former quotations.

Statistics of the Pig Lead Trade of New-York:

	1857.	1858.
Stock, Jan. 1 tons	5,215	5,700
Receipts since tons	9,332	4,590
Total	12,647	10,290
Sales and deliveries since tons	11,597	8,590
Stock, June 30 tons	1,050	1,700

Messrs. FABER, PERKINS & Co., brokers, state that the 6,490 tons sold the first six months in 1856 were taken by the manufacturers, excepting 120 tons exported and a few hundred tons sent to the Philadelphia and Boston markets. The limited demand succeeding the revulsion in October last, and the depressed state of trade up to the end of the year, allowed prices to fall, so that 5c.@5½c. ₱ lb. was all that could be obtained for soft Spanish Lead early in January; but, with a larger demand during the Winter and early part of Spring, prices gradually advanced to 6c.@6¼c., and were steadily maintained through the usual term of Spring business. Since then, there has been a falling off in trade, and the value of soft Spanish at the end of June was not over $5 80, cash, to $5 85, time and interest, with a fair supply on hand.

MOLASSES—Is in fair request at full prices. New-Orleans, 38c.@40c.; Porto Rico, 27c.@34c.; Cuba Muscovado, 24c.@30c.; Clayed Cuba, 23c.@29c. ₱ gallon. Sales 470 hhds. Cuba, at 27c.@28c. for Muscovado, and 23c. for Clayed, ₱ gallon.

Baltimore Molasses Trade Statistics.

	1857. Hhds.	1857. Tcs. and bbls.	1858. Hhds.	1858. Tcs. and bbls.
Imports in June	1,197	—	577	202
Jan. 1 to June 30	6,685	8,210	5,160	11,646
Stock July 1	4,279	5,262	1,474	250

NAVAL STORES—Resin is stiffly held, but is less active. Tar and Crude Turpentine are unaltered; 750 bbls. Spirits Turpentine were purchased, chiefly for future delivery at 44c., cash, ₱ gallon.

New-York Naval Store Trade Statistics, from January 1 to June 30.

	1857. Receipts.	1857. Exports.	1858. Receipts.	1858. Exports.
Resin, bbls	307,609	261,726	267,402	307,943
Tar, bbls	42,780	31,671	26,921	6,668
Turpentine, crude	37,470	42,754	44,850	43,995
Turpentine, sp'ts	89,291	23,625	37,075	24,176

OILS—Linseed has been purchased to the extent of 5,000 gallons at 66c.@67c. cash, ₱ gallon. Other kinds are inactive at old quotations

PROVISIONS—Pork is less active, but is firm; sales 875 bbls., in lots, at $16 50 for Mess; $17 50 for Clear; $15 75 for sour Mess; and $13 50 for Prime, and $14 for Rump, ₱ bbl. Cut-meats are depressed and languid, at 7¼c.@7½c. for Hams, and 5½c.@5¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon continues quiet, at from 8¾c.@10c. ₱ lb. Lard has not varied; sales 200 tcs. and bbls. at 10¾c.@11c. for Western, and 9¾c.@10c. for Soft City, ₱ lb. Beef continues in request at strengthening rates; sales 160 bbls., in lots, at $11 50@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for extra do.; $11@$11 50 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $19@$23 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $15@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter is selling moderately at 10c.@16c. for Ohio; 12c.@19c. for common to good State, and 20c.@22c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling at 5c.@6c. ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed has been purchased freely in Boston, part at $1 80 ₱ bushel. The stock in the country has been estimated 90,000 bags in all hands, against 23,000 same time last year. There are now, however, only 8,000 bags to arrive the next five months, against 196,000 same time last year.

SALTPETRE—Crude is actively inquired for, here and in Boston, and free sales have been made, partly at 8¼c.@8½c. ₱ lb., six months' credit. Refined is up to 11c. for pure, 12c. for double, and 13c. for treble, ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Exhibit no really new feature, sales having been made of 750 hhds., including Cuba and Porto Rico, within a range of from 6¾c.@7¼c. ₱ lb.

Baltimore Sugar Trade Statistics.

	1857. Hhds.	1857. Bags.	1857. Boxes.	1858. Hhds.	1858. Bags.	1858. Boxes.
Imports in June	4,611	5,500	747	3,246	—	1,666
Jan. 1 to June 30	22,624	21,194	1,813	24,400	5,600	—
Stock, July 1	9,446	7,700	2,420	2,635	—	2,126

TALLOW—Sales 5,000 lbs prime at 9¼c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Crude is quiet at former rates. The demand for manufactured is moderate and prices are sustained. Sales in June, 12,400 pkgs, in 1858, against 12,015 pkgs. in 1857. Stock, July 1, 38,031 pkgs. in 1858, against 54,632 in 1857. The following are the closing quotations for manufactured: No. 1, 5s and 8s, 22c.@26c.; medium, 5s and 8s, 15c.@18c.; common, 5s and 8s, 10c.@14c.; common to good, 16s 9c.@15c.; pounds, extra fine, 35c.@40c.; No. 1, 25c.@28c.; medium, 18c.@18c.; common, 12c.@14c.; 32s, 20c.@24c. ₱ lb. In Baltimore, during the week, Maryland was sold as fast as inspected, at full prices. 500 hhds. Ohio changed hands at steady rates. Kentucky, quiet. Inspections of all kinds, 2,385 hhds.

WHISKY—Sales 150 bbls. at 23c., cash, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Room has been engaged for 6,000 bbls. Flour for Liverpool at 1s. 6d.@1s. 7½d. ₱ bbl. There were also taken for the same port, 5,000 bushels Grain at 4¾d.; 75 tcs. Beef at 3s.; and 30 boxes Bacon at 17s. 6d. For London, Flour at 1s. 7½d.; and 10 boxes Bacon at 17s. 6d. For Glasgow, 100 bbls. Flour, and 2,000 bushels of Grain, on private terms; also, some Shoulders, in hhds., at 25s.; and 25 boxes Bacon at 17s. 6d. For California and Australia the engagements have been very light, including measurement goods at 27½c.@30c. for San Francisco, 25c. for Melbourne, Australia, and 25c.@30c. for Sydney, N. S. W. The number of vessels advertised for these ports comprise only 6 for San Francisco, 2 for [illegible] for Sydney, 1 for Melbourne, 1 for Australia, 1 for Port Phillip, 1 for Adelaide, 1 for Port Victoria, 1 for Geelong, 1 for Port

The New-York Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, MONDAY, JULY 9, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—
[illegible] Dollars a year;
[illegible] at the rate of a cent a week; mailed,
[illegible] Dollars a year.
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year;
[illegible] to one address, for Five Dollars.
The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; two copies, to one address, for Three Dollars. And persons getting up Clubs of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.
Terms—Cash invariably in advance.
All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

BURTON'S GARDEN—Reengagement of Charlotte Cushman—Guy Mannering.

BOWERY THEATRE—Afternoon—Paul Jones—Cherry and Fair Star—Lady of the Lake. Evening—Diamond of Diamonds—Faustus.

LAURA KEENE'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Chatham-st.—Afternoon—Love Watches—Mose in California—Ireland as it is. Evening—Debutante—Glance at New-York—Harry McGuire—Jack Sheppard. Tuesday—Seventy-four—Love Watches—Ireland as it is.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—O'Flanagan and the Fairies—Leaves for Husbands. Tuesday—Same.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—10 A. M.—The Fire-Fiend and his Dog. 2 P. M.—Battle of Buena Vista. Evening—Jessie Wharton.

WOOD'S BUILDING—Ethiopian Minstrelsy—Panorama of the Hudson River.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

[illegible]—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Rail and Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
[illegible] by Railroad.....6½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
[illegible] for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

Ocean Steamers.

The Persia leaves New-York for Liverpool.....July 7
The Arctic leaves New-York for Southampton.....July 10

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The *City of Washington*, from Liverpool, 23d ult., was boarded by our news yacht off Cape Race, and her news forwarded by telegraph. It is without importance. The weather encountered by the steamer was not favorable to the sub-marine cable enterprise.

The steamship *Cahawba* from New-Orleans on the 27th ult., and Havana on the 30th, arrived last night. There was nothing new at Havana. There had been no more searches reported, and the impression was that they had entirely ceased. The celebrated British steamer *Styx* left Havana on the evening of the 29th for Halifax. The United States vessels, the *Wabash* and the *Arctic*, were at Key West, and the *Colorado*, the *Fulton* and the *Jamestown* were cruising off the coast of Cuba. Sugars had advanced slightly; freights were improving, and exchange was brisk.

Some further points of interest from Mexico appear in the New-Orleans papers. The cordial adherence of Alvarez to the Juarez movement, and the conduct of the French Envoy at the Capital in regard to the Press, and the forced loan, are topics of interest.

Mr. John M. Bernhisel, Delegate in Congress from Utah, publishes an Appeal to the Public, in relation to the march of the Army towards Salt Lake City. He declares that the Mormons' profession of a desire for peace is honest, and expresses a fear that the misstatements which he charges upon the Press of the country will have the effect of prejudicing the public mind against the Saints. He adds a threat that war will yet ensue, if the Army persists in the pursuit of the Mormons.

General Walker publishes a letter, denunciatory of Judge Campbell, who presided at the recent filibuster trial in New-Orleans. Walker says he was unfairly treated in the Judge's charge to the Jury, inasmuch as the Court slurred over the exculpatory, and dwelt largely upon the inculpatory evidence in the case.

The Dudley Observatory difficulty is approaching a climax. At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees, held at Albany on Saturday, the Scientific Council was dismissed, the President of the Board was empowered to take legal measures for obtaining full possession of the Observatory property, in behalf of the Trustees, and Professor O. M. Mitchell, of Cincinnati, was appointed Astronomical Director, to succeed Dr. Gould. Late on Saturday night the Scientific Council held a meeting, at which they resolved not to give up possession of the premises. They promise a statement this week.

The steamer *Galena*, having seventy-five passengers on board, was burnt at her landing at Red Wing, Minnesota, on the morning of the 1st inst., and seven of the passengers were lost. The boat and cargo were a total loss.

From Kansas we learn that the notorious Jack Henderson has at last been arrested for his participation in the election frauds in that Territory.

The remains of Ex-President Monroe were removed from this City to Virginia on Saturday on board the *Jamestown*. The ceremonies were as imposing as on the previous day, thousands of persons participating in them. Hon. John Cochrane consigned the remains to the custody of the Committee of Virginians in an earnest and appropriate speech, to which Mr. O. Jennings Wise, of Virginia, son of Governor Wise, in accepting the trust, in the name of his colleagues, eloquently and solemnly responded. Minute guns were fired during the afternoon by the Government forts. Both the *Jamestown* and the *Ericsson*—the latter with the Seventh Regiment on board—arrived at Norfolk yesterday. The Mayor of Norfolk boarded the *Jamestown* and delivered an address, which was responded to by the Hon. John Cochrane. Minute guns were fired and various appropriate ceremonies were gone through with.

Captain Henri de Rivière has not yet been arrested. He is accused of having abducted Miss F. C. Blount, the daughter of Colonel Blount, of Florida. In the affidavit of Colonel B. made on Saturday before Justice Connolly, he is charged with having enticed Miss Blount to accompany him to New-Orleans where they were to be married. He was pursued and escaped to Havana, whither he was followed, and the daughter rescued before the marriage ceremony was performed. She was brought to this City by her father and in turn was pursued by De Rivière, who succeeded in persuading her again to elope with him—this time, as it is alleged, by the connivance of her mother. A warrant was issued for his arrest, but thus far no clue has been obtained to his whereabouts. He has, however, written a very peculiar letter from his hiding-place in his own defence.

McCombs' Dam, in Harlem River, having been partially removed, the steamboat *Rattler*, Capt. Mann, yesterday went up the river passing under High Bridge, and stopping near King's Bridge landing.

Two arrests were made in Brooklyn yesterday for attempted arson—James McMahon, the keeper of a saloon at No. 12 Fulton-street, and John Shannon, a grocer. They were seen to enter the premises occupied by the former, at the above number, and soon after smoke was observed issuing from the building. The door was burst open and the fire was extinguished. Everything in the vicinity of the spot where it was kindled, was found saturated with camphene. The upper part of the building was occupied as a boarding-house, and about thirty persons were asleep there at the time.

The number of merchants in attendance at either Exchange, on Saturday, was very limited. Hence, business lacked vigor. 1,000 bales Cotton were sold—the market closing rather more firmly. The movements in Flour, Wheat and Corn were light. Prices did not vary much. Provisions were less active, as were likewise Groceries, Hides and Naval Stores. The principal freight engagements consisted of Flour for Liverpool at firmer rates. The number of vessels of all classes in port was 718.

Emigration of Free Negroes to Jamaica.—A public meeting was held at Kingston, Jamaica, on the 23d of April last, to devise measures for inducing the free colored population of our Southern States to emigrate to that Island. The meeting appears to have embraced the leading men of Kingston. It was called, at the request of citizens, by the Mayor, who was invited to preside. Resolutions were adopted, after full discussion, setting forth that the Slave States of this Union had passed laws prohibiting free persons of color from residing within their territory, and urging the importance of inviting that rejected population to settle in Jamaica. From the remarks made by the speakers, it appears that not only are laborers greatly needed, but that a large portion of the Island remains still unsettled. Free negroes are wanted to supply both wants. Complaint was made that [illegible] since abolition and estates were falling into decay since the emancipation of the slaves by the British Government. One gentleman who visited this country so long ago as 1840, with a view to procure colonial laborers, spoke very highly of the character and capacity of the free negroes he saw at the South; but these he met in New-York did not impress him favorably at all. Neither their habits of industry, nor their morals were such as he desired to see. But he said he found it no easy matter to set on foot an emigration to Jamaica, for the Abolitionists opposed his project on the one hand and the friends of African colonization on the other.

The result of the meeting was the adoption of resolutions urging the Legislature at its next session, to provide a fund for conveying to Jamaica such free negroes from the United States as can be induced to go. This measure was thought too slow by a portion of those assembled; but it was understood that means must be provided at the public expense, and consequently that legislative agency must necessarily be invoked.

The Island of Jamaica, the largest of the British West India possessions, is 150 miles long and averages about forty in width. Its area is 4,250 square miles—about two-thirds the size of the State of New-Jersey. The population in 1848 was 380,000, of whom only 16,000 were whites. The emancipated slaves have, to a great extent, wholly refused to work, and, consequently, hundreds of estates all over the island have been abandoned. It is to remedy this evil that free colored emigration is solicited. What the result of the movement may be remains to be seen.

Our Mexican Relations—The Forced Loan Upon Foreigners.

The principle of non-intervention in the affairs of foreign nations, so far as matters of domestic policy are involved, has of late years been fairly acknowledged by several leading powers as a rule of international law, but like every rule, it has its limits and exceptions. As long as any people agrees upon a government of some sort, responsible for the security of the lives and property of foreign residents, and capable of carrying into effect the obligations imposed by public law, as well as those voluntarily incurred towards foreign powers, it would be difficult to find a justifiable reason for dictating to it in what manner, it shall, or shall not, regulate its domestic concerns. Nations are moral persons, and there are few rules of intercourse between man and man which may not fairly be applied to their dealings with one another. As long as a citizen behaves likes a gentleman, keeps an orderly house, pays his debts, and respects the rights of those whom business brings into contact with him, it would be hard to find an excuse for interfering with his family arrangements, and laying down rules as to the hours at which his household shall take their meals or go to bed. But if he become a notorious rowdy, or profligate, and allows his sons and servants to assault the passers by, rob his guests and customers, and declares to those who demand redress that he neither can nor will restrain them, the neighbors or the law would certainly speedily intervene, and set matters to rights.

There are very few modifications to be made in the application of this rule to the conduct of sovereign States towards one another. They are all necessarily interested in the maintenance of peace and order, and in the safety and welfare of their own citizens. These are paramount considerations, and they imperatively demand that the formation of government of some sort should be exacted, if need be by force, from every people. In what shape that Government should exist, or in what manner it should exercise its authority, concerns only those are to live under it, but its ability to protect foreigners, pay its debts, and keep faith and punish wrong-doers, are matters which concern its neighbors. To asser that other powers have no interest in the matter, is to assert, that two or three factions may any day agree to pillage a whole State indiscriminately, set all known laws at defiance, murder and rob ambassadors, and deliberately cut themselves loose from human society with impunity. If any such doctrine form part of public law, it is the first time we ever heard of it. We should like to know, if it existed, when it was ever acted on, because it is entirely incompatible with the idea now so well-established, that nations are bound by the same ties and obligations, and owe each other the same duties as natural persons?

The news received from Mexico by the last mails gives the question a very pointed interest. The persons professing to exercise the supreme authority in that country have used the power they possess in particular localities, to exact a forced loan from foreigners, in spite of the remonstrances of their ambassadors, and in spite of the fact that any such exaction is pure and simple spoliation, and that they have even less right to the property of aliens than to that of natives. Those who refuse to pay are ordered to quit the country immediately, though a sudden departure of this kind involves many of them either irretrievable injury to, or the total loss of their fortunes. When foreigners come to reside in any country, they incur an implied obligation to obey its laws, certainly, but nobody is absurd enough to suppose that the definition of the term laws is to be left to the caprice, ignorance or greed of any individual or any party. They engage to obey laws which derive some sanction from common justice and common morality, and which are based on rights and privileges which the civilized world recognizes. But if some dictator were to take it into his head to issue a decree that all foreigners were to be robbed on the highway, or have their left eyes put out, no one would maintain that they were bound to submit, or that their Government would not be justified in the use of as much force as might be necessary, to secure them compensation for as much loss as they might sustain in resisting the execution of any such decree, or abruptly leaving the country in consequence of it. The Americans and English in Mexico went there and invested their money in business, in the belief that as long as they obeyed the law and lived peaceably their purses and limbs would be protected. If it were known that they would be liable to the exacting of forced loans at the hands of any faction which chanced to get uppermost, they would certainly have staid away. The exaction itself is illegal, and damage caused in evading or obeying it, constitutes a legitimate claim upon the brigands who enforce it, and which they ought to be made to pay, or take the consequences.

If, however, the persons guilty of this species of spoliation constituted a *de facto* Government responsible for its acts, and in possession of the public force of the nation, we should have to deal with it, whether good or bad, in the ordinary way, first by diplomatic remonstrance, and in case of need, by embargo or reprisals, just as England proposed to deal with Naples the other day. But there is no such Government in Mexico. We find that two Englishmen have been forced into the ranks as common soldiers at San Luis Potosi, because they refused to lend their money. One was cruelly beaten, and both are now in jail with an American, guilty of the same offence. The British Minister has demanded redress, and the authorities at Mexico have promised it, but their promise is worthless, inasmuch as the outrage was perpetrated by General Miramon, who is not under their control, and who sets them at defiance.

If this sort of thing is to be endured, and if we are to respect, as an independent and sovereign state, the conglomeration of bands of brigands who now rule Mexico, we must either accredit a diplomatic agent to every chief of banditti, to every colonel of mutineers, political outlaw, and disaffected general in the country, and when any of them injures us, we must declare war on him individually, or we must quit the country, altogether outlaw it, and leave it to be devastated by pirates, Indians, and highwaymen, until it is reduced to the condition of a desert, and Christendom been scandalized by the grand spectacle of wholesale murders, pillage and anarchy, perptrated with impunity, in deference to the doctrine of non-interference. It may be a sound and wholesome doctrine, but it seems to us the consignment of a whole people to the tender mercies of brigands and savages is a greater sacrifice than its advocates are entitled to expect from us, and it is certainly a greater one than we are inclined to afford. It may be sublime to see such powers as the United States and Great Britain allow such *canaille*, as revolutions like those of Mexico throws to the surface of society, to maltreat their citizens and set common justice at defiance, but it is that sort of sublimity which borders on the ridiculous.

If there is no party among them strong enough to enforce order, and keep faith with us, we are bound to take measures to have the necessary power lodged in some one's hands, and see that it is executed. It would be the foulest injustice, either to make reprisals or lay an embargo as long as there is no regular Government capable of affording redress—and redress of some sort we clearly must have.

Dudley Observatory.

The star of the Dudley Observatory is in the "house of Mars." Instead of prosecuting discoveries in the depths of astronomical research, the parties interested are prosecuting relentless war among themselves; and for harmless observations upon heavenly bodies, substitute observations of an injurious description upon each other. Of all astronomical spectacles, none could be more painful. Two years ago the institution was launched upon its splendid career, amply furnished for an endless exploring expedition through starry space, with a satisfactory specie-list, and the promise of a ripe return of invaluable scientific results. The sailing-master, Mr. B. A. Gould, was regarded as an infallible pilot: Mr. Everett eulogized him as "an astronomer to whose distinguished talent had been added the advantage of a thorough scientific education in the most renowned universities of Europe, and who, as editor of the *American Astronomical Journal*, has shown himself to be fully qualified for the high trust." The Board of Trustees were citizens of Albany, of the highest repute for grave judgment and business ability; men to whose money and efforts the institution mainly owed its existence, and who were the original corporators. Liberal gratuities, too, rattled into the cash-box; so liberal, indeed, that many who still adhered to a belief in a New-York City Observatory, grew apprehensive that this inland upstart would fairly run away with the birthright of its elder, and grander, though undeveloped competitor. In short, the Dudley was the observed of all Observatories. It threatened to realize the Horatian measure of greatness, and knock its head against the very stars.

How these brilliant aspects have been dimmed, and who is answerable for the shadow, is one of the vexed questions of the day. On the one hand, we have the Trustees, men in whom we have a veteran habit of confiding, and composing the entire corporation of the Dudley Observatory, as embodied by the Act of April 3, 1852, whose President brings these charges against Director Gould: useless and lavish expenditures, without any practical result; omission to recover insurance upon lost and valuable instruments; neglect to mount instruments, which are indispensable to the conduct of the Observatory, and which have lain in their boxes for more than two years; whimsical and capricious ideas and plans adopted, pursued, and abandoned at a great expense to the treasury; insolence to the Trustees, extending even to the exclusion of them from the building; prolonged absences, and constant neglect of the institution; the omission of regular astronomical observations; a devotion, dignified by the example of an emperor, to the niceties of clockmaking and horology. In short, Mr. Gould is charged with reckless and purposeless extravagance; with presumptive ignorance of his profession; with *petit-maitreism*, and offensive arrogance. Having in vain protested, the Trustees allege, against these objectionable traits of Mr. Gould's directorship, they have no other course but to remove him, and he is removed. That their power to adopt this action is ample cannot be denied. It is the action of the corporation itself.

Under these circumstances, there was an obvious course for Mr. Gould to pursue; and that was, in the proper spirit of subordination, to submit his defence to the Board, as an offset to the charges of President Olcott. He has declined to do anything of the sort. He has not even condescended to lay a defence before the public, or to vouchsafe in any shape the formula of justification. He has preferred a line of conduct that goes far to substantiate the case of his assailants, by appealing to Mrs. Dudley, the benefactress of the Observatory, and to the gentlemen composing the Scientific Council, Messrs. Bache, Henry and Peirce. Mrs. Dudley, a lady of more than fourscore, has no more authority in the institution than what courtesy may concede to her years, her sex, and her benefactions. Her endowment was unconditional. Her age, her want of business qualifications, and entire lack of scientific attainments, render her the last person in the world to choose as arbitress in the matter; and when, therefore, Mr. Gould appeals to her from the supreme jurisdiction of the Board, there is a strong presumption raised that he prefers to rely upon extrinsic influences, rather than fairly to meet the issues of fact. Perhaps it was because he suspected the insufficiency of this resort, that he took a second appeal to the Scientific Council, a body whose intervention in this business has only served to confuse it; which, in the creation of the Board of Trustees, chiefly complimentary in its character, and without other powers than the Board may in courtesy delegate. To appeal from the supreme to a subordinate and dependent tribunal was an excess of absurdity only paralleled by the action of the tribunal itself. We are not, perhaps, to expect the votaries of the exact sciences to be exact in anything else. It was several centuries ago that the star-gazing philosopher fell into his well; and we can recall no instance from the days of Tycho Brahe to those of Professor Henry, of scientific men, intrusted with the financial and business conduct of public institutions, of whom the same story of business incapacity has not been told. The power of calculation seems not to extend to figures with a dollar mark before them. The three gentlemen of the Scientific Council, doubtless in deference to a misplaced *esprit du corps*, accepted the appellate jurisdiction thus tendered, and proceeded to a trigonometrical survey of the subject. Without possessing any of the evidence upon which the Board had acted, and listening only to the one-sided representations of their distressed brother, they find him guiltless and unjustly treated, and print their decision, with the evident persuasion that the public will accept it as final. Yet they afford no intimation of the facts upon which Mr. Gould may be supposed to rely in answer to the detailed specifications of President Olcott. We are only assured that all of the charges are frivolous, except two, which are unfounded. An inspection of the list, however, shows that a dozen, at least, of the batch are not frivolous; and the public will be prepared to adjudge that dozen baseless when they hear a fact or two for the defence. As the matters in controversy are rather of a business, than of a scientific, character, the dictum of our three savans may go for what it is worth, and that is little.

From the state of facts, then, as we have them there can be but one conclusion. Mr. Gould is in the position of a prisoner, who, instead of boldly facing the indictment, evades it, by pleading pretended flaws, and exceptions, and side-bar issues. Until he abandons his apparently shuffling course, and meets the action of the Trustees with a full and sufficient defence, appealing to the public as the only competent appellate jurisdiction, and not to a self-elected, partial, and wholly unauthorized tribunal, he must be content to have the charges against him credited in all their extent, and his contest with the Trustees regarded as presumptuous and impertinent. As director, he was the creature of that body; and every law of natural order forbids the creature to claim superiority over the maker. Even Mr. Gould's sense of right would be outraged if, on one fair night, he should espy a satellite of Jupiter quarreling with its primary, and requiring it to revolve around its own inconspicuous self. Let him learn of the stars.

In the meantime the Board has vindicated itself, and doubtless conferred an important benefit upon science by placing Professor Mitchell in charge of the Observatory, and dispensing with the scientific council altogether. Not but that the acquirements and advice of Messrs. Bache, Henry, and Peirce, when restricted to the limits of strictly scientific inquiry, must always be of inestimable value; but as they tend to transcend professional bounds, and make confusion in other matters less clearly apprehended, we must even surrender the great good, to escape the greater disadvantage. Of their determination to taboo the successor of Mr. Gould, whoever he might be, we trust they will think better Such a course would only prove their recent mistaken policy to have resulted from personal jealousy and partiality, and not from an unmixed devotion to science.

The Mormons—Light Needed.

The Mormon Delegate in Congress from Utah appeals for a suspension of public opinion concerning the Mormon war. He cautions the community against putting faith in the statements of newspaper correspondents—but betrays his own apprehension that these statements may, nevertheless, be true. His card is very cautiously worded, but it says some things, and adumbrates others, which are of some consequence in connection with the management of this Mormon campaign.

According to the official information laid before Congress by the President and embodied in his Messages, the Army was sent into Utah to compel obedience to the Federal authority, which, according to reports from official sources, had been repudiated and practically overthrown by the Mormons. It was said that Brigham Young had refused to acknowledge the Federal officers sent into the Territory and had proclaimed his intention to retain Executive power in spite of the Federal Government. Whether these reports were true or not President Buchanan acted upon them and sent, at an enormous expense, a portion of the Federal Army to put down this "rebellion." He afterwards, from a praiseworthy desire to avoid the effusion of blood, sent a Peace Commissioner, bearing an official exposition of his views and authorized to bring the difficulties with the Mormons to a peaceful termination provided they would submit to the Federal authority. These Commissioners, at the date of our latest advices, were still on their way to Utah and had done nothing towards the accomplishment of their mission.

Dr. Bernhisel now states—what was in a general way, already known, that Dr. Kane made his appearance among the Mormons, as a secret but accredited Commissioner from the President, and that he carried on his behalf "assurances of his and the nation's good-will, and an invitation to welcome peace and free intercourse again, *with forgetfulness of all past offences*." We have been informed also, but we cannot vouch for the truth of the statement, that Dr. Kane informed the Mormons, in the name of the President, that the advance of the army was not against the Mormons, but for the sole purpose of *calming the public mind* and establishing a military post somewhere in the Territory. Dr. Bernhisel states that, on the strength of these assurances, the Mormon troops already on the march against the United States forces, were withdrawn, and preparations which had been made to cut off their detachments were abandoned. And he now thinks it very strange that, after these assurances and the action to which they led, the army officers and the Peace Commissioners should still talk of hostile proceedings against the Mormons.

We do not care at present to discuss the general subject, but to call attention to the fact that throughout this whole affair the President seems to have been carrying on a double negotiation,—one open, to amuse the [illegible] of business. The Peace Commissioners and the Army were designed merely to calm the public mind and make a show of crushing out rebellion. The real authority was in the hands of Col. Kane, who quieted the uneasiness of the rebels, and gave them assurances of the entire harmlessness of the military preparations by which they had been alarmed. Gen. Johnston looked the lion,—to all the world:—it was Dr. Kane's mission to whisper to the Mormons that 'twas no such thing, but only "Bottom, the Weaver."

This proceeding does not seem to us quite in keeping with the ordinary openness and integrity of American diplomacy. It has not been customary thus to amuse the public with pretentious designs, which secret agents were commissioned to thwart. The public is entitled to know whether Dr. Kane was or was not a public agent—clothed with authority to speak and act for the President—and what were the instructions under which he acted. Will the Washington *Union* be good enough to enlighten us on this point?

Mr. J. L. Hatch Once More.—We published, on Saturday, an explanatory note from Mr. Hatch as to his ministerial standing. A few words of comment will dismiss his case from our columns.

The only point in dispute is this: Is Mr. J. L Hatch "a Congregational *clergyman*," by the authority and according to the usages of that respectable denomination? He so represents himself on all occasions; and when doubts are expressed—based on the fact that the only Congregational Association of New-York and Brooklyn refused to recognize and receive him as "a clergyman,"—he asserts that he has "never been deposed or suspended from the exercise of ministerial authority," &c. We feel constrained to show that there must be some defect in Mr. Hatch's claim to the ministerial rank:

1. By citing Mr. Hatch's own declaration on another occasion, that he had been "expelled *both from his pastoral relation, and from membership in the Association*." Whether "expulsion" is equivalent to "deposition or suspension" might, perhaps, be doubtful in this quarter, if the interpretation put upon the action by several leading clergymen at the East had not fixed its import. A student "expelled" from college would be apt to regard the process as being quite as thorough as "suspension," we imagine. Whatever nice distinctions ecclesiastical politicians may draw between terms nearly synonymous, laymen and editors will be apt to think a doubly-"expelled" clergyman no "clergyman" at all,—or, at least, that he is of the "sole stamp."

2. We quoted from one of the best-informed ministers the statement that Mr. H. was "deposed by a Council for corrupt teaching, and conduct ill-becoming a minister." It does not give a favorable idea of Mr. H.'s discrimination or temper, to find him changing this issue into a charge of "immoral and unchristian conduct"—for which he threatens to "post him, [the witness] publicly, for the unconscionable liar that he is." When an issue of veracity is made, it is quite as well that the party raising it should not pervert the language of the man he intends to "post." Mr. H. should bear in mind that there is such a thing as "conduct ill-becoming a *minister*," which may not be "immoral and unchristian."

3. We also cited a member of the Council and the scribe of the Association, (the only ecclesiastical bodies known to Massachusetts Congregationalists,) in proof of Mr. H.'s own statement as to his being "expelled" from the pastorate and from his ministerial position. He does not attempt to rebut this evidence, but quibbles about a "clerical association not being an ecclesiastical body." But was he not licensed and ordained by a "clerical association?" And was he not "expelled" by the same autnority that gave him clerical standing? Has he any credentials from any new body since he was "expelled?" The presumption is against it; and it is certain that he sought them in vain from the Congregational Association of Brooklyn, where he claims to be a "Congregational clergyman."

With the flings at "orthodoxy," and the alleged *mot* of "my friend Henry Ward Beecher," we have nothing to do. Only, it occurs to us that, if it is "simply as a matter of fact, and not at all of exultation or authority" that Mr. H. "declares himself a Congregational clergyman"—it would be in better taste, since "the *fact*" is seriously questioned, if not quite disproved, for him to forego any further claim to an office from which, by his own confession, he has been "expelled."

Frank and Unblushing.—Captain De Rivière, upon his own showing, is a contemptible scoundrel. In a letter designed to smooth over one piece of villainy he confesses another. He has been persuading a young lady to marry him. Her father, having discovered that he had been previously married in this City, refuses his consent and discards his acquaintance. Captain De Rivière meets this allegation against himself by declaring that the alleged previous marriage *was a sham*,—that it was performed in a manner not binding in law, and that he therefore repudiates it. Ordinary scoundrels leave such performances to be detected by the Police and proved in the criminal Court. This Crimean hero makes it a matter of boasting!

The fellow denies that he sought the acquaintance of the lady's father. On the contrary, the father took him voluntarily to his house when he was supposed to be mortally wounded, and was most attentive and hospitable to him. This kindness on the father's part is urged by this man as an excuse for his own conduct.

We have seldom seen a more open and unblushing declaration of baseness than this letter of De Rivière, and to aggravate its infamy, the fellow seems to be utterly unconscious of its real character. He swaggers about his honor and his family in the same breath with a confession which should send him to the Penitentiary. We pity this lady who has fallen a victim to his arts, and the family which he has robbed; and we sincerely hope that before going much further in his career, he may receive, from some quarter, his full deserts.

Two Opera Companies.—The "little Napoleon" of the Opera, as the lessee of the Academy of Music has been severely nicknamed, is likely to have an opposition worthy of a great General during the next season. Mr. Strakosch, a man of good taste and judgment, went out on Saturday in the *Vanderbilt* for the purpose of engaging an Italian Opera Company for Mr. Niblo's beautiful house. Mr. Ullman is already in Europe, singing like a charmer to the implacable Lumley, and endeavoring by a species of Electro-Biology to make an arrangement with Piccolomini and Giuglini. Every one hopes that he will be successful. Mr. Barnum is also in London by [illegible]

Independence House.—Yesterday was a noisy Sunday. We heard no mortars, but in every direction, from an early hour [illegible] out the day, torpedoes, crackers and pistols kept up an incessant series of explosions. The noisiest outbursts of patriotism by a desperate self-denial were probably [illegible] until to-day, when bonfires, the ringing of bells, the firing of cannon, and the exhibition of all manner of detonating [illegible] will celebrate the day. Of course we shall have scores of accidents to record, and the great majority of them will be due to [illegible]. The Police can materially diminish them by promptly arresting every drunken man who carries any kind of fire-arms. It is not [illegible] the spirit of the day to permit such dangerous playthings in the hands of men or boys who have made themselves irresponsible and reckless by strong drink.

Virtuous-Decrepitude.—Nothing on promotes virtuous sentiments as weak knees, a bent back and a general decay of the faculties. Our dilapidated cotemporary the *Herald* illustrates the general fact. While it was enterprising and able to get about, it used to report public meetings of all kinds, with great fullness and accuracy. The Free-Love Conventions received its special attention. Page after page used to be devoted to the most spicy and salacious sketches of their proceedings, and the enterprising reporters of that sheet even pursued the matter beyond the public halls and made free descriptions of the balls and other amusements of the free-love mansions of Leonard and Mercer streets.

All this was in the days of its youth and vigor. The tune is changed now. No more reports,—no enterprise of any kind,—but only a dull, vapid, half-idiotic gabblement about these meetings and plenty of driveling abuse of journals that persist in informing the world what is going on. This is the Plum Gut route in the newspaper race,—and of course poor Bennett takes it. But he must bear in mind that it doesn't *take the prize*.

New-York Steamship Building.—The Spanish authorities at Cuba have, at different times, contracted in New-York for war and other steam vessels; and of late, have been in the habit of sending their war steamers, belonging to their West India Squadron, here also to be repaired. The preference thus given to New-York over Philadelphia, Boston, or other Atlantic ports, is a flattering acknowledgment of the superiority of New-York mechanics. It is also a sad comment on the want of means for such purposes in the great and flourishing Island of Cuba. The small Spanish war-steamer *Blasco de Garay*, has been lying here some time repairing, and others of the Spanish Squadron will soon follow.

A Hint to Suckling Rarey.—At the present moment John Bull is sucking the nob of his crabstick in an ecstasy of big-eyed wonder at the achievements of Mr. Rarey, the American horse-tamer. Johnny cannot make out how it is done, although there is so little of trickery in the business that Mr. Rarey teaches the art for a consideration. We have a flood of light to throw on the matter, and with our usual disinterestedness give our readers the benefit thereof. It is related in history (which, by the way, may be looked upon as the Rarey of the present) that Charles the Vth, on one occasion, was so troubled and beset by a restive horse that he declared he had a good mind to speak German to him. The animal being valuable the monarch relented, and did not resort to this extreme measure for breaking its spirit. Now, may it not be possible—we put it mildly—may it not be even a little probable, that Mr. Rarey, familiar with this anecdote, has improved the lesson it inculcates, and, instead of speaking German, whispers Pennsylvania Dutch into the aristocratic ears of the British horse?

Political.

The Chicago *Press* and *Tribune* have been united under the combined title of the *Press and Tribune*. The politics continue Republican.

The deposed Editor of the Chicago *Union*, Mr. Louis Schade, has resumed his seat. The outside pressure of the Administration Party in Illinois drove him out after his fracas with Grubb, but the new managers of the concern failed to hand over the funds in time, so the *Union* becomes the Douglas organ and the Buchanan men are beaten.

Hon. Owen Lovejoy has been renominated for Congress in the third District of Illinois.

Meeting of the Republican State Committee.—The Bath *Courier* says that the Republican State Central Committee will meet at Congress Hall, in the city of Albany, on the 9th inst., to designate the time and place for holding the next Republican State Convention, and also to decide whether each Assembly District shall be represented by one or by two delegates.

Personal.

Miss Louisa Landor, the Salem sculptor, is to return to Rome in October, to continue her studies.

Dr. Boynton is lecturing on "Geology" in Baltimore.

Mr. Sumner has undergone the operation of cauterizing in Paris. A letter received in Boston says: "The opinion of both physicians, approved by Dr. George Hayward, of Boston, was in favor of cauterization of the spine in order to produce counter-irritation, and in this your friend Dr. Brown-Séquard, whose specialty is the nervous and cerebral system, fully concurred. He made several careful examinations, and came to the conclusion that there was still congestion of the integuments of the brain as well as other abnormal conditions. When the fact was announced to Mr. Sumner, and the exact process explained of burning the neck and back with irons at a white heat, he at once said, 'Try it without delay—in any form—and to any extent.' The operation was performed by Dr. Brown-Séquard, who wished Mr. Sumner to inhale chloroform. This he declined, and refusing all anodynes, went through the painful process without a word or a wince. It has been repeated since, and will be again to-day for the fifth time."

The late Abraham Miller, of Philadelphia, left charitable bequests amounting to $20,000. The Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, receives $6,000, the Blind Institution $1,000, the Academy of Fine Arts $500, the Pennsylvania Colonization Society $1,000, and sixteen other Institutions have legacies ranging from $500 to $2,000 each.

College Commencements.

The University of Pennsylvania held Commencement Day on Friday. The graduating class numbered 18. Honorary Degrees were conferred as follows; *Doctor of Medicine* on Benjamin R. German, of Pennsylvania; Cherry Martin, of Virginia; Gen. P. Cocheral, of South Carolina; J. Hayne Gaston, of Pennsylvania. *Master of Arts* on D. Bethune McCarter, M. D. *Doctor of Divinity* on the Rev. Abram N. Littlejohn.

Ingham University Commencement, at Le Roy, N. Y., was held on the 23d ult. Prof. Asahel Grant, of Brooklyn, received the honorary degree of LL.D, Rev. S. H. Cox is Chancellor of this institution.

Shurtleff College, Illinois, has graduated only three students this year.

At Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, the Commencement exercises were introduced by a novel exhibition of a Gymnastic Association, established one year ago. The Hon. Wm. M. Corry delived an address on *Physical Education*.

At Hobart Free College, the first prize was awarded to Mr. Chas. D. Vail, of Jersey City, and the second to John H. Post, of Batavia. Six of the students competed for the rhetorical prizes; a gold medal, worth $30. Harvey Baldwin, Jr., of Syracuse, gained the medal. The House of Convocation met, and listened to an address by the Rev. Edgar M. Gilman, of Niagara Falls. The societies were addressed by the Rev. Dr. Littlejohn, of New-Haven. Eighteen students graduated.

The commencement exercises of Lima College, in this State, took place last week. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. Pease, of Hartford, Conn.; Rev. Dr. Sears, of Genesee Conference, and Mr. Hall, of Detroit, and the Rev. Mr. Brasmus, of Rochester, and Professor Weeks, of Genesee College. Professor Reed has undertaken the duties of President of this College.

The fifth annual commencement of the Pennsylvania Female College took place in the Hall of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg on the 3d inst. Degrees were conferred on the young girls who graduated, and the class of '56 were dubbed with the title of "Mistress of Art."

City Mortality.—During the week ending Saturday last, there were 122 deaths in Brooklyn. 17 of these were by consumption; 5 by sun-stroke; and 3 by small-pox; 15 children died in convulsions.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The City of Washington off Cape Race.

The Weather Unfavorable for the Telegraph Enterprise.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES IN LONDON

Cotton and Breadstuffs Dull—Consols 95 3-8@95 3-4.

[By the American Telegraph Company's Lines. Office No. 21 Wall street.]

St. John's, N. F., Saturday, July 3.

The screw-steamship *City of Washington*, from Liverpool on the 23d ult., passed Cape Race at 11 o'clock yesterday (Friday) forenoon.

She was intercepted by the news yacht of the Associated Press, which arrived here this afternoon with a summary of her news.

The U. S. M. steamship *Africa*, from New-York on the 9th, arrived at Liverpool on the 20th of June.

We do not learn that the *City of Washington* saw anything of the Atlantic Telegraph fleet.

She reports strong westerly gales during the past week.

The *City of Washington* has 70 cabin and 220 steerage passengers.

Her advices are four days later than those of the Africa, at Halifax, but are of no special importance.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The proceedings of Parliament present nothing of peculiar interest to American readers.

The House of Commons had declared the continuance of the paper-duty impolitic, but had made no proposition for its abolition.

The London *Star* gives as a rumor that Mr. DALLAS has expressed his satisfaction with regard to the arrangements of England on the question of the British seamen in the Gulf of Mexico.

Very destructive fires had occurred in London, involving a loss of several hundred thousands of pounds sterling. No particulars are given in our dispatch.

The state prosecutions against the two booksellers for circulating a libel against NAPOLEON ended in an explanation from them, and the rendition of a verdict of not guilty.

The case of JOHN B. GOUGH, the celebrated American temperance lecturer, against Dr. LEES, for libel, resulted in favor of the former, the latter retracting the charges he had made.

FRANCE.

Rumors were still current of an approaching change in the Embassy to England. It was said that General PELISSIER would soon return to France; and the latest report gave as his successor in the mission to London, M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS.

It was reported that PIETRI had been reappointed Prefect of Police at Paris.

The commercial affairs of France gave renewed symptoms of improvement.

ITALY.

The Pope of Rome was about to increase his army.

The intelligence from other portions of the Continent is uninteresting.

There is nothing later from India.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of Cotton in the Liverpool market for the three days preceding the departure of the *City of Washington* were 26,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 3,000. The market closed dull at easier, but not quotably lower prices.

STATE OF TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

The Manchester advices were unfavorable, though a decline in rates had been submitted to, and quotations are without change.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report that the weather had been unfavorable for the crops. FLOUR was dull, ed sales unimportant; quotations nominal; Western Canal, 20s.@21s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 21s.@21s. 6d.; Ohio, 21s.@22s. 6d. WHEAT steady. Red Western, 8s. 2d.@8s. 6d.; Southern Red, 8s. 10d.@8s. 2d., and White, 7s.@7s. 3d. CORN dull. White, 33s.; Mixed and Yellow, 34s. 6d.@35s. 3d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report BEEF dull, but steady. PORK firm. BACON heavy, and offered at a decline. LARD heavy, and all qualities slightly declined; sales at 54s.@54s. 6d. for fine. TALLOW, quotations nominal; 53s. for Butchers'.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote RICE dull at 4s.; Pot and Pearl ASHES at 30s. for both; SUGAR heavy; COFFEE quiet but steady; TURPENTINE steady at 40s. on the spot, and 43s. to arrive; RICE dull; LINSEED OIL 33s.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS steady. SUGAR generally buoyant for the better sorts; for inferior little inquiry and prices weak. COFFEE dull. TEA buoyant at 10½d. for Congou. RICE dull at easier but unchanged quotations. TALLOW slow of sale and prices without alteration. LINSEED OIL 32s. PIG IRON dull.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

There was an increased demand in the London Money Market for Money but there had been no change in rates. Consols closed at 95⅛@95¼ for account.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

There was but little inquiry for American Securities, and prices were weak.

Affairs in Washington.

THE SWEDISH MINISTER—CALIFORNIA LAND SALES ARMY BOUNTIES, &C.

Washington, Sunday, July 4.

BARON WACHTMEISTER was formally received by the President yesterday, as Minister of Sweden and Norway. Chevalier DE STERNEDT, his predecessor, has been appointed Minister at the Ottoman Porte.

The entire amount outstanding of old Treasury Notes issued is only $107,600.

The quantity of land advertised to be sold under the President's Proclamation, in California, in February next, is over five millions of acres.

In addition to the present bounties, the War Department has authorized to be paid for enlistments at or near Fort Gibson, $28; Fort Pierre, Nebraska, $40; and Fort Buchanan, Arizona, $117.

There will be no military celebration of Independence Day to-morrow, but at night a grand display of fireworks will take place at the Arsenal.

Lord NAPIER was to have left Washington yesterday for Newport.

Should the Seventh Regiment of New-York Volunteers visit Washington on their return from Richmond, they will be received with military honors.

Independence Day in Boston.

Boston, Sunday, July 4.

The weather to-day is delightful. Thermometer about 80°, with a cool easterly wind, and indications of an agreeable day to-morrow. The preparations for celebrating Independence Day are very extensive. JOHN S. HOLMES, Esq., is the orator for the city demonstration, and the Hon. RUFUS CHOATE will deliver an oration to the exclusively Democratic patriots who celebrate by their own hook. The latter dine at the Revere House, and the price of the dinner tickets is $10. The city dinner takes place at Faneuil Hall, as usual.

Burning of the Steamer Galena and Loss of Life.

Chicago, Saturday, July 3.

On the morning of the 1st inst. the steamer Galena took fire at the landing at Red Wing, Minnesota. The origin of the fire is unknown. The flames spread with such rapidity that the boat was soon enveloped in flames. About seventy-five passengers were on board, sixty-eight of whom were saved. The following are known to be lost: JOHN TYSON, HOLLY FOSTER, MARY FOSTER, CHARLES FOSTER and LYDIA FOSTER, of Michigan. The books and papers were all lost. The boat was valued at $50,000. No insurance.

News from Kansas.

St. Louis, Saturday, July 3.

Our dispatches from Leavenworth, 1st inst., by the U. S. Express Company, to Boonsville, say that JOHN E., better known as JACK HENDERSON, was incarcerated to-day, on a bench warrant, issued by Judge [illegible], charged with participation in the election outrages at Oxford. He was subsequently liberated on giving bail in the sum of $2,000 for his appearance before the Court to answer the charge.

Death of Mrs. Thurlow Weed.

ALBANY, Saturday, July 3.

Mrs. THURLOW WEED died in this city, to-day, at 1 o'clock, after a long and severe illness.

ALBANY, Sunday, July 4.

[illegible], a drover, was robbed last night at the West Albany Exchange of $2,200. His room was entered by means of a false key. The money was all on the floor, and he gave up the robbery.

Shooting Affrays in Mobile.

MOBILE, Friday, July 3.

This afternoon a fracas occurred between Mr. E. WARFIELD and Messrs. JOHN and DAVIS REID, brothers, and of the firm of J. REID & Co. Both the REIDS were stabbed—the first named being dangerously wounded. WARFIELD was arrested, and committed to prison, bail being refused at present. The collision grew out of a feud of ten years' standing.

Fire in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, July 3.

A fire occurred at 10 o'clock, this forenoon, at the corner of Hercules and Calliope streets, by which six dwellings were destroyed. The loss is estimated at $50,000.

Departure of the Nova Scotian.

MONTREAL, Saturday, July 3.

The steamer *Nova Scotian* sailed from Quebec at 10½ o'clock A. M., to-day, for Liverpool, with 147 cabin passengers and 574 troops. Among her passengers was Sir WM. EYRE, Commander of the forces in in British North America.

New Arrival of the Atlantic Cable.

TRINITY BAY, N. F., Sunday, July 4—7½ P. M.

Rain has been falling pretty steadily all day today. The wind is easterly, and there is considerable fog. Nothing has yet been heard of the anxiously-expected *Niagara*.

Newspaper Sale.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Saturday, July 3.

The *Daily Union* newspaper, Democratic, has been sold to J. B. KENNEDY, and hereafter will be an independent anti-tax morning penny paper, called the *True Press*. The *Post* is now the only daily Democratic paper published in Western Pennsylvania.

Movements of the Troops.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, July 3.

Two hundred and seventy-five troops of the Second Infantry, under command of Lieutenants HENDERSHOT, CONNOR and FARRARD, from Newport Barracks, arrived yesterday. They were transferred to the U. S. steamer *Mink*, and immediately proceeded to Fort Randall.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 3.

Schooner *Adriana*, Capt. LITTLEJOHN, from Baltimore, for Salem, with a cargo of coal, ran ashore on Chatham Bar, at 3 o'clock this morning. She has thrown overboard part of her cargo, and will probably get off at high water.

OFFICE INS AND OUTS.—Nineteen clerks in the Post-Office have lately been removed by Postmaster FOWLER, and as many appointed in their places. Four also have resigned their situations. In the Custom-House, since Mr. SCHELL's confirmation, one gauger, seven day-inspectors, one night-inspector and nine clerks have given place each to a successor.

THE FINANCES.

The Government Finances—Condition and Prospects of the Federal Treasury.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 28, 1858.

The alarm of the Administration at the preparations by the opposition for a financial campaign is forcibly depicted in a series of fancy sketches drawn by one of Mr. COBB's clerks, and published by the official journal as the "Appropriations by Congress during its late session." In the first of these pictures the regular appropriations for the year 1858-59 are set down at $53,458,233, to which there are added items for deficiencies in last year's appropriations, and incidental expenses, amounting to $14,576,130, making an aggregate of $68,000,000.

It is said that this table was taken from a speech by Hon. JOHN LETCHER, of Virginia, who has a genius for figures, and who is frequently called on to do the "heavy work" of the Administration. In this case it would seem, from the expedients used to meet the emergency, the work was so very heavy, that no man of character could be found to undertake it.

The reported speech of Mr. LETCHER was not delivered in the House. It refers to facts and incidents which did not occur until a week after its alleged delivery, and both in the aggregate and in the detail it is a misrepresentation. The speech is said to have been delivered on the 12th of June, the appropriations were not completed till the evening of the 14th of June. The following are specimens of the correctness of the authority upon which the Executive journal relies to demonstrate the economy of the present Government:

	Amount given in the semi-official statement.	Real Amount.	Excess of Appropriations over Executive statement.
Mail steamer approp'n	$1,450,000	$960,750	$490,000
P. O. steamer approp'n	17,500,000	3,500,000	14,000,000
Collect. Rev. from imports.	3,600,000	1,150,000	1,450,000
Total	$22,550,000	$5,610,750	$16,940,250
Error in three items,			$16,948,250.

But this simple exhibit does not reveal the half of the duplicity in the statement upon which I am commenting. The sum of $68,000,000 is given as the total provision for the next fiscal year. It is below the truth by more than $20,000,000. I attach no importance to the fact, upon which some stress is laid by writers and speakers but partially informed, that, according to his own account, Mr. COBB will begin the next fiscal year with balances of appropriations made by former Congresses of $16,586,588. This aggregate unexpended of balances occurs every year, and does not affect the annual appropriations. For if fifteen or twenty millions are left of last year's appropriations at the end of this year, a similar proportion of the aggregate amount promised at each session will lap over upon the year following.

The Executive statement, however, knowingly omits the $7,165,224 of "permanent and indefinite appropriations, which are authorized by standing laws, and are not necessarily renewable by annual legislation. That sum is no larger than it was eight years ago, from which I infer that some important omission has occurred in this item also—and I doubt not that the true amount under this head is equal to $10,000,000.

From this brief exposition it appears that the following sums were provided by law, and were continued and adopted as existing legislation, viz:

By semi-official statements	$68,000,000
Errors in the above statements	16,948,000
By permanent and indefinite items, (purposely omitted)	7,165,000
Total original and adopted appropriations of the late session	$92,113,000

This summary is, no doubt, far within the truth, as I have had neither the time nor the materials for a close examination of the subject. When all the acts of the session shall have been published, I believe that the aggregate expenditure provided for will be found to be nearly $100,000,000. This is the amount assumed by Mr. CRITTENDEN in his late opening of the Presidental canvass at Covington.

I know what will be said in reply to the above exhibit. It will be urged that it has not been usual to include the Post-Office appropriations and expenditures in the general Treasury accounts. But why should they not be? The deficit in the Post-Office Department is now ten or eleven millions of dollars a year. It is paid out of the Treasury. Not one-third of the 30,000 offices support themselves. Then why not at once enter the six or seven millions of dollars which the Post-Office yields on the debtor side of the Treasury ledger and charge against the Department on the opposite page $17,500,000 of disbursements?

It will be said, again, that, of the 90 or 100 millions appropriated at the late session, 10 millions will be for deficiencies, chargeable to the Utah war, printing, &c., &c. Certainly, this is true—but who supposes that there will not be a deficiency bill next year? Deficiency bills have become a cherished Democratic institution. When have we not had them? And they have been growing with beautiful regularity since their small beginning, some nine or ten years ago. They began at a million and a quarter; who shall say that they have culminated at TEN MILLIONS?

Our treasury department has carried to great perfection the art of "how not to show it." Thus Mr. COBB said, on the 8th December, in his regular annual report, that the estimated appropriations for 1858, '59 were $50,312,943, and immediately after added that the aggregate estimated expenditure for the same year were $74,064,755. Now these separate and incompatable statements were mutually and literally true, and were yet in effect untrue. It was made to appear that Congress was to be asked for only $50,000,000. Whereas, had Congress taken him at his word, and adjourned, it would have been instantly resummoned upon the ground that it had left a manifest deficiency of $16,586,588. The Secretary assumed that because there would be left over that amount of old appropriations on the 30th of June, Congress could go on assuming it to be money in the Treasury, and that it could leave the Treasury on the next 30th of June without any margin of appropriations. He well knew that some such balance always exists at the end of the year from the incomplete transactions of the preceding year.

Again—the Secretary knew in December that deficiencies existed to very near the amount afterwards provided for. He knew, for example, from all the newspapers that deficits of $8,000,000 existed in the Quarter-master and Subsistence Departments. Why did he not add them to his estimates of what he required? He knew also, because it had been announced and discussed in Cabinet, that ten war-steamers and five regiments were required, and that these additions to the Navy and to the Army would require a provision of twelve millions and a half to the estimates and other appropriations. Yet he never mentioned them. He did mention, however, one fact which has a bearing on one important item of appropriation, which is that $3,626,000 were spent in 1857 for collecting the Revenue, and he asks for an increased appropriation, and yet the Executive statement avers that only $1,156,000 *were* appropriated.

The Secretary of the Treasury took care not to estimate for the increase of the Army and Navy which he knew the President had recommended, nor for the deficiencies of ten millions in the War and Printing Departments, nor for the Post-Office deficit; nevertheless, he and all his colleagues labored with frantic energy to get these trifles through Congress, and thus, while nominally asking for only about $50,000,000, managed to extract nearly a hundred millions—beside a good deal which they did not get. A.

SEA AND SHIP NEWS.

Our Trade, via the Isthmus, with Central America.

Among the arrivals on Saturday was that of the Panama Railroad Company's brig *Costa Rica*, 21 days from Aspinwall. Her cargo consists of hides, coffee, deerskins, sarsaparilla, Peruvian bark, cocoa, &c. This arrival furnishes an occasion to remark upon a subject which appears to be very little understood even by the commercial community. The Panama Railroad is very generally regarded as nothing more than an appendage to California, whereas, the fact is California does not contribute *one-tenth* of the freighting business of the road. Very little merchandise is sent from this market *vid* the Isthmus, except valuable goods which will bear the expense of transportation by express; and *from* California nothing is brought except a few silks, whalebone, &c. The query will naturally arise, therefore, "What constitutes the merchandise transportation of the Railroad?" It consists almost wholly of European manufactured goods, which are sent direct to Aspinwall from England, France and Germany; and of the produce of the Pacific from Central and South America.

In addition to the articles above-named, large quantities of the following goods are being regularly transhipped across the Isthmus, viz.: Indigo, Cochineal, India-rubber, Wool, Copper and Copper Ore and many minor articles. These are generally shipped to England direct, the trade with the Pacific ports being conducted almost exclusively by European merchants—the larger part by Great Britain. It is an interesting fact, that of the import duties collected in Guatemala alone, only $12,000 were paid upon goods of American manufacture, while $700,000 were received on British manufactured goods—our trade being only 1½ per cent. of the whole. This shows in a forcible light the importance of an American line of steamships on that coast.

These facts will not seem surprising, however, when we remember that California has a population of a little more than half a million, against 8,000,000 in Central America and that portion of South America whose only avenues of commerce are around Cape Horn or by the way of the Isthmus. It is worthy of note that the British Steamship Company, with their monthly line of steamers between Panama and Valparaiso, touching at sixteen ports, do not bring as much produce to Panama as the single steamer of the Panama Railroad Company brings from Central America, with her one trip per month, and visiting only six ports. This is owing mainly to the exorbitant freight charges of the British company.

A letter from a gentleman in Panama to his correspondent in this City, under date of June 18, says:

I think business between New-York and Aspinwall likely to continue good. Experience has shown that New-York is the best market for hides. The hides of Central America must, therefore, chiefly take this route. Hides sent to New-York will necessarily bring American produce to the Isthmus, either for consumption or shipment to Central America.

In addition to hides, another reason why so much cargo is offering just now is, the low price of flour, which is sold here at $10 per barrel, leaving a profit. This is equal to 5 cents per pound. Yams and plaintains cost as much, while potatoes cost 8 cents per pound. Consequently, an immense quantity of flour is consumed in Panama. A good deal of flour is also sent to Central America, where it can be sold cheaper than it can be raised in the country, and of course is preferred on account of its better quality.

THE TRAGEDY ON BOARD SCHOONER CAMEO.—The Homes' Hole correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* of Saturday, sends the following account of the tragedy on board schooner *Cameo*:

"The *Cameo* arrived in charge of Mr. DAVIS, a Vineyard pilot, he having boarded her to-day at 12 M., at the mouth of the Vineyard Sound, with colors flying in distress, the captain stating that there had been an attempt at mutiny, in which he had killed the mate and wounded two men. Capt. EASTBROOK reports on arriving here that the mate had previously threatened to kill him; and on the morning of the 29th he heard him say to the men at the forecastle gangway, "Who will be headsman?" and immediately came aft and went into the cabin. The Captain followed, knocking down the man at the wheel and the cook on his way, and found the mate armed with two pistols and one bowie-knife. The mate, snapping one of the pistols at him, he (Captain EASTBROOK) struck the mate in self-defence. The crew stated that the Captain was good to them during the voyage; that there was no attempt to mutiny, and that the mate did not arm himself until after the two men had been knocked down, and an attempt had been made on the third mate, without effect; and that, after the encounter with the mate, he gave up the charge of the schooner, and stayed in the cabin most of the day.—*Boston Traveller.*

The *Vineyard Gazette* says:

"The captain appears to have been laboring under the hallucination that his crew had designs upon his vessel and the money said to be on board, and has given such evidences of insanity as leads to the opinion that, at the time, he must have been beside himself. It is said upon the mate were found several weapons, pistols and a bowie knife. The captain told his men to lock him into one of the state-rooms, which was done, but when found to be unbearably sultry and close, he was permitted to come out. At the Captain's direction the colors were set at half-mast when the smack hove in sight, and when they came on board the Captain drove them fiercely forward upon the jib-boom. The unfortunate Captain does not look like a dangerous and brutal offender, and now appears to suffer most deeply from the distress of his rash and hasty conduct. The remains of MULLEN, the murdered man, are prepared for interment."

An inquest was held on Thursday, on the body of the mate of the *Cameo*, and the verdict of the Coroner's Jury was that WILLIAM MULLER came to his death by the hands of Captain HEZEKIAH D. EASTBROOK.

The officer sent down to the Vineyard by Marshal FREEMAN to arrest EASTBROOK under a warrant issued by Commissioner WEBSTER, found him in custody of Justice PEASE, who refused to deliver him up. He however secured all the witnesses and brought them to this City, so that Mr. PEASE will probably send Capt. EASTBROOK here for examination.

Obituary.

Mrs. MARY FOLGER, widow of the discoverer of Pitcairn's Island, died at Macsillon, Ohio, on the 28th ult., aged 61. She was born in Nantucket. Her husband, Capt. MATHEW FOLGER, died in 1828.

WM. Z. BEALL, a wealthy Maryland planter, died at Prince George's County last week. He left an estate of four large plantations, and one hundred and fifty slaves, twenty of whom are liberated by his will.

Dr. JOHN ROBERTSON, formerly the preceptor of JOHN C. FREMONT at Charleston, died at Philadelphia last week.

Horrible Murder in Chicago.

A WOMAN BEATEN TO DEATH BY HER HUSBAND.

From the Journal of Friday.

One of the most brutal murders we have ever chronicled, was perpetrated yesterday upon the north side, on Michigan-street, No. 166, over CURRIER & WRIGHT'S Livery Stable, the facts of which are as follows:

About 5½ o'clock this morning, MICHAEL MCNAMER, who works for Mr. MORGAN in CURRIER & WRIGHT'S stable, and lives overhead, came running down stairs and told the watchman of the stable that his wife was dead. He went up and found her lying in bed, in the front room, and immediately went over to the police station. Officers HALLOCK and MORRISSEY were also found the woman as above described, and the latter McNamara, residing in a shanty in the rear. The face of the woman was covered with gore, and both the officers withdrew and found her badly bruised. The man then turned to them and said "Here's a hard night, boys." He then walked the room nervously, and again said: "She went out about 9 o'clock and didn't come in until after 12 I was abed and didn't hear her; I woke up about 4 o'clock and found her dead." The officers at once took him into custody and carried him to the Armory. He had on a checkered shirt which was spotted with blood, as well as his pants and his hair.

Every part of the body was bruised, disfigured and discolored in the most terrible manner. Hardly a square inch of the body but was marked with some ghastly wound. The head was completely covered with bruises, but the skull was not broken. The whole body presented a terrible aspect. There was not a single wound upon the body which would have have caused death, but the aggregate of wounds upon the head alone, from the shock incident upon the terrible blows which were literally showered upon the poor woman, was sufficient.

The Coroner and jury examined the body and the appearance of the rooms. There are four rooms, one of them a double one, and connected by folding doors facing north and south. In the north room is a bed, where she was found, and in the south room a stove and some kitchen utensils. There are also a front bedroom facing north, and a dark clothes room in the rear of this. In the dark room, blood was found upon the floor, and bloody clothing, showing that the murder was committed in that room. She was then undoubtedly taken into the other south room, where there is also much blood upon the floor. From the appearance of the stains and a pan partly full of water, which was found there, it was evident that an attempt had been made to wash it up; she was then dragged through the doorway, the marks being upon the floor and also upon the door casings. She was then placed upon the bed where she was found.

From the appearance of the rooms and the statement of her son, a boy about four years of age, it is evident that she was killed yesterday between 11 and 12 o'clock. The dinner is still standing upon the stove untouched, and some flat irons are in the stove which she borrowed.

NEW-YORK CITY.

City Mortality.

The following is the weekly report of deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 26th day of June, to the 3d day of July, 1858: Men, 100; Women, 92; Boys, 142; Girls, 113. Total, 447*. Adults, 192; Children, 255; Males, 242; Females, 205; Colored persons, 11.

DISEASES.

Abscess	1	Dropsy in heart	1
Amputation of hip joint	1	Drowned	3
Albuminaria & Bright's dis. of kidneys	3	Dysentery	2
Angina Pectoris	1	Enlargement of heart	1
Apoplexy	2	Epilepsy	1
Bronchitis	2	Erysipelas	4
Burn'd or scalded	1	Fever, bilious	1
Cancer	4	Fever, military	1
Cholera	2	Fever, nervous	1
Chol. Infantum	17	Fever, puerperal	4
Chol. Morbus	4	Fever, scarlet	13
Cirrhosis of the liver	4	Fever, typhoid	4
Conges. of the bowels	4	Fracture of the Spine	1
Conges. of brain	13	Heart, dis. of	3
Congestion of the lungs	3	Heart, disease of, valvular	3
Consumption	34	Heat, effects of	2
Convuls. adult	2	Hooping Cough	6
Convulsions, infantile	43	Inflammation	1
Croup	3	Inflam. bowels	4
Debility, adult	2	Inflam. of brain	10
Debility, infant	6	Inflam. of heart	1
Delirium tremens	3	Inflam. of lungs	14
Diarrhœa	14	Inflam. of stone	1
Dropsy	6	Inflam. of throat	1
Dropsy in head	31	Inflam. of tonsils	1
Dropsy in heart	1	Insanity, puerpl	1
Drowned	3	Intemperance	1
Dysentery	2	Intussusception of intestines	1
Enlargement of heart	1	Jaundice	1
Epilepsy	1	Killed or murdered	2
Erysipelas	4	Lues Venerea	2
Fever, bilious	1	Marasmus, adult	2
Fever, military	1	Marasmus, infl.	20
Fever, nervous	1	Measles	5
Fever, puerperal	4	Mortification	2
Fever, scarlet	13	Old Age	4
Fever, typhoid	4	Palsy	5
Fracture of the Spine	1	Parturition dif.	1
Heart, dis. of	3	Prem. birth	8
Heart, disease of, valvular	3	Rheumatism	1
Heat, effects of	2	Rupture	1
Hooping Cough	6	Scrofula	2
Inflammation	1	Small-pox	9
Inflam. bowels	4	Sprue	2
Inflam. of brain	10	Stillborn	24
Inflam. of heart	1	Suffocation, accidental in a privy	1
Inflam. of lungs	14	Suicide	5
Inflam. of stone	1	Sun stroke	31
Inflam. of throat	1	Teething	8
Inflam. of tonsils	1	Tumor of the brain	1
Insanity, puerpl	1	Unknown (not stated)	2
Intemperance	1	Urinary infiltration	1
Intussusception of intestines	1	Total	447

*Increase of deaths this week, 100.

GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly report to July 1, 1858:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on June 25	174	64	238
Admitted to July 1	39	20	57
Discharged, cured or relieved.	32	5	37
Died	3	7	10
Remaining at date	178	72	250

Males, 209; females, 41.

J. DANACH, Superintendent.

Fires.

PEARL-STREET.—About 8½ o'clock last night, a fire broke out on the third floor of the building No. 228 Pearl-street, occupied by PETTIBONE & DODGE, Agents of the Greenfield Tool Company, and general dealers in hardware. The fire was soon extinguished by the Insurance Patrol. It was found, on an examination, that burglars had broken into the building, and attempted to blow open an iron safe on the first floor; this they failed to do, when they got into the upper part of the building and set fire to it. Damage about $2,000; fully insured.

IN FORTY-SIXTH-STREET.—About 11 o'clock Saturday night, the two-story frame dwelling-house corner of Forty-sixth-street and Tenth-avenue caught fire—but how, is unknown—and, together with its contents, was entirely consumed. The loss is estimated at $600; insured for $400 in the Rutgers Insurance Company. JACOB ULBRICH owned and occupied the building.

FIRE IN FRONT-STREET.—At 10 A. M. on Saturday, a fire was discovered among some cotton stored on the second floor of the warehouse No. 147 Front-street. The fire was speedily extinguished, the damage being only trifling. The origin of the fire is unknown, but is believed to be the work of an incendiary.

IN WASHINGTON-STREET.—A fire occurred, at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in the smoke-house attached to the provision store of ROBBINS & Co., No. 542 Washington-street. The damage amounted to $300, and is fully covered by insurance.

IN FOURTH-STREET.—At a few minutes to 2 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire occurred in the feed store of ABRAM LYONS, No. 575 Fourth-street. Damage, $150. Insured in the Rochester Insurance Company.

Coroner's Inquests.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE BY DROWNING.—About 7 o'clock Saturday evening, an unknown woman, while on board a Fulton Ferry-boat, either jumped or fell overboard. After two hours search, the body was recovered. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest on the case yesterday. The Ferry-master testified that he noticed the deceased go on board the boat, and that her face was very red and her eyes swollen as though she had been weeping. The general impression among the spectators was that she jumped overboard, but no one could state the fact positively. A verdict was rendered of death by drowning, but whether accidentally or otherwise, the Jury were unable to determine. The deceased had dark hair, blue eyes, regular features, and was about 30 years of age; she had on a calico dress and a red woolen shawl. Two plain gold rings were on her fingers. The body was removed to the Dead House, Bellevue Hospital, for identification.

FATAL WRESTLING.—ASA SAFFEN and HENRY SMITH, two young men who worked in the carriage manufactory at the corner of East Broadway and Rutgers-street, on Saturday afternoon were wrestling together. SMITH happened to have a shoe-knife in his hand, and, as they fell, the blade of the knife accidentally penetrated the abdomen of SAFFEN. The injured youth was taken to the Hospital, where he died yesterday morning. Before his death he exonerated SMITH from all blame in the matter. An inquest will be held in the case to-day.

Police Intelligence.

A YOUNG THIEF SHOOTS A POLICEMAN.—Wm. Williams and John Thompson, two youths, each almost 17 years of age, on Saturday afternoon picked up a roll of cloth in front of the cloth store of Mr. Wildey, No. 517 Greenwich-street, and ran away with it. Officers Godfrey and Lent, of the Eighth Ward, gave chase after them and captured Thompson. As Williams was dashing at 2:40 speed around the corner of Grand and Sullivan streets, officer Baldwin suddenly caught him by the coat-collar and compelled an instantaneous break up. Satisfied that his customer was running for some other purpose than mere exercise, he concluded to take him to the Station-house. They had not proceeded more than two blocks before Williams stealthily drew a pistol from his pocket and shot the officer. The ball fortunately struck a bunch of keys in the officer's pantaloons' pocket, grazed his flesh slightly, and then passed off harmlessly through the skirts of his coat. The two prisoners were taken before Justice Quackenbush and fully committed—Williams to answer a charge of assault with intent to kill, and Thompson on a charge of larceny. Both prisoners belong to the Eighth Ward Short Boys, and though mere youths are adults in crime.

POLICEMAN SHOOTING AN ESCAPED PRISONER.—Patrick Connell is a noted fighting man in the First Ward. Yesterday morning, having a quantity of rum aboard, he became noisy and commenced fighting people in the streets. Officer James, of the Harbor Police, thinking he was acting a little out of character for Sunday—even if it was the Fourth of July—arrested him and attempted to take him to the Station-house. Connell being an athletic fellow, soon loosed himself from the grasp of the officer, and darted off. The officer started in pursuit, and being unable to overtake the runaway fired his revolver at him twice, which brought him to a stand-still, the two balls having hit him in the calf of his leg. The balls were taken from his leg, and he was taken before a Police Magistrate and committed to answer for his conduct.

DANGEROUS FUN.—Two men named John Welsh and John Henry, commenced the 4th of July yesterday with drinking freely. The liquor made them stupid and sleepy, and they finally stretched themselves out at full length on the pier foot of Whitehall-street, to sleep off the effects. Some boys seeing their unconscious condition, thought it would be rare sport to wake them up by a sudden explosion of gunpowder. They accordingly placed a small keg of powder near the river, laid a train connecting with it, and fired off the train. Welsh was thrown by the force of the explosion into the dock, and narrowly escaped drowning. Both men were seriously injured and had to be removed to the City Hospital. The perpetrators of the mischief made good their escape.

CAPTURE OF BURGLARS.—Between 1 and 2, on Saturday morning, Officer Whitman, of the Twenty-second Ward, observed four suspicious-looking men coming out of the dwelling-house No. 246 West Forty-fourth-street. As they saw him, they ran off at full speed. The officer, assisted by Officer Cottrell, who afterwards joined him in the chase, started after the fellows. After a long run they succeeded in capturing two of the fugitives. The prisoners, who gave their names as John Martin and Richard Curtis, were taken before Justice BROWNELL, and committed to answer in default of $1,500 each. They confessed to entering through the cellar-door. A gentlemanly bolted door prevented their going up stairs, after they were thus reasonably compelled to leave without any booty.

ROBBERIES.—The trunk of Mary Rourke was broken open on Saturday, at No. 131 Mulberry-street, and $50 in money and $100 worth of jewelry and dresses stolen. The robber escaped with his booty. Some adroit house thief managed, Saturday morning, to work his way, undetected, into the room of Mr. David Barnes, No. 3 Second-street, and take away with him jewelry and money to the amount of $50. The same rascal, or a brother professional, stole a gold hunting case watch, worth $100, from the house of John R. Safford, No. 75 Sixth-street, while the family were at their breakfast on Saturday morning. The above robberies were announced at the Police headquarters, and officers dispatched to hunt up the culprits, and, if possible, recover the stolen property.

FOUNDLINGS.—At 2 A. M. on Saturday, a female child, about four hours old, was found in the area of the dwelling-house No. 123 East Fifteenth-street. It was given in charge of the Almshouse Governors. An infant, about four weeks old, was found, by an Eighth Ward policeman, lying in the alley-way of No. 95 Thompson-street. As no one in the neighborhood was willing to confess to the paternity of the little stranger, the same disposition was made of it as in the previous case.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.—The arrests of Abraham Schaefer and Morris Levy, of No. 10 Mott-street, on a charge of receiving stolen goods, noticed in Friday's TIMES, has been proved, say the parties arrested—to have been effected through the maliciousness of a policeman. The men were promptly discharged by the examining magistrate.

INFANTICIDE.—At a late hour on Friday evening two boys brought to the Tenth Ward Station-House a carpet-bag, containing a dead male child, which had been born but a few hours. The boys stated that they found the carpet-bag behind a coal box, in Hester-street. The child presented the appearance of having been strangled. The Coroner was notified.

Brooklyn Items.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT ARSON.—JAMES MCMAHON, the keeper of a saloon at No. 12 Fulton-street, was arrested yesterday morning, and committed to answer a charge of attempting to fire the building which he, in part, occupies. A grocer named JOHN SHANNON, was arrested at the same time as an accomplice. The accused were seen to enter the saloon at the above number, about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, and soon after smoke was seen issuing from the premises by Officer SMITH, of the Second Precinct, and FRANK H. DILLENAN. They burst open the door, and succeeded in extinguishing the fire before much damage had been done to the premises. They found that a fire had been kindled in a tub in the kitchen-part of the saloon, and everything in the vicinity saturated with camphene. The upper part of the building is occupied as a boarding-house by Mr. PIPER, and another portion is occupied as an office by the Brooklyn City Railroad Company. There were some thirty persons asleep in Mr. PIPER'S apartments at the time the fire was communicated, and had not the fire been discovered as it was, several lives must have been lost. MCMAHON was fully insured in the Brooklyn Insurance Company.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH VACATION.—The Rev. H.W. BEECHER, yesterday, preached his last sermons previous to leaving for his usual Summer vacation. It was communion-day. Forty persons were admitted to membership in the Church, all but four or five being upon profession of conversion. Several were baptised. Among them were ten or twelve youths from the Sabbath School, who are reckoned among the fruits of the revival. The sermon was an exposition of the Sacrement of the Lord's Supper, in which Mr. BEECHER fully defined his views of the ordinance, and corrected some misstatements which have been made concerning them. At the close, full 1,700 persons remained and joined in celebrating the Lord's Supper. There will be preaching at the usual hour on Sunday mornings, and a prayer-meeting in the evening instead of the sermon. Mr. BEECHER (D. V.) resumes his pulpit duties on the first Sabbath in September, until which time the Sabbath School will also be suspended after next Sabbath.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.—The Seventh annual anniversary of this Institution took place at the buildings in Montague street, last evening, Hon. JOHN GREENWOOD presiding. The reports and compositions were read by the Rev. Dr. FARLEY and the Rev. Dr. STORRS, and several original odes sang by the graduating class. Among the compositions read, selected by the Committee (Drs. FARLEY and STORRS) without knowledge of the names of the authors, were two worthy of special note. One of these was by Miss CATHERINE A. DANA, daughter of ALEXANDER H. DANA, Esq., Counsellor of this City, upon the theme "The Meeting of the Centuries." The other was by Miss MARY H. CHITTENDEN, daughter of Mr. S. B. CHITTENDEN, merchant of this City, on "The Poetry of Life."

The graduates were as follows: Misses Catharine A. Dana, Mary H. Chittenden, Jose A. Blanchard, Lavinia

...following additional correspondence has ...between the interested parties:

Mrs. Dudley to the Scientific Council.

ALBANY, Wednesday, June 9, 1858.

To Professors Henry, Bache, Pierce and Gould, Scientific Council of the Dudley Observatory.

GENTLEMEN: I need not inform you with what anxious interest I have watched your management of the scientific affairs of the Dudley Observatory, and the gratification with which I have seen its development under your skillful care, in spite of the embarrassments with which I am well aware you have been impeded.

As stated in my letter at the time of the Inauguration of the Observatory, my donation toward the ...ment was made upon the guarantee ...furnished by your names and reputations, and it has ...occasioned me deep regret to learn that your efforts ...have been thwarted by individuals ...holding office in the Board of Trustees. It is my hope ...that the other officers of that Board may see the ...propriety of retaining, under these circumstances, ...your services, their places to be filled by the votes of ...those Trustees who are not upon the present Executive Committee.

Thanking you for your unselfish devotion to the great enterprise which we all have so much at heart, I remain, your obedient servant,

BLANDINA DUDLEY.

The Scientific Council to Mrs. Dudley.

DUDLEY OBSERVATORY, Tuesday, June 30, 1858.

Mrs. BLANDINA DUDLEY—Dear Madam: Your letter of June 9th was duly received, but we have delayed our reply until, by further personal examination of the condition of the Observatory, we should be enabled to speak without hesitation of the progress which had been made in carrying out the intentions of your noble gift.

We need not express our high gratification at learning how deeply you, as well as your relatives and personal friends, sympathize with us in our endeavors to fulfil the expectations justly entertained in consequence of the largeness of your donations, and the pledges heretofore given by the Trustees of the Observatory.

When we remember the pomp and ceremony with which the Dudley Observatory was inaugurated as a National and Scientific Institution, and the promises under which your last great donation was obtained, we cannot but believe that the obstructions to which you refer would continue to exist.

We have made careful examination of the present state of the Observatory, the progress which has been made in bringing its several parts into action and the work already accomplished, and we can truly say that we are not only satisfied with what Dr. GOULD has already done, but are highly gratified with both the amount and character of the work. Not only has he made good progress in the equipment of the Observatory and mounting the instruments, but he has exhibited to us a series of investigations, now in progress, the results of which will be admitted to be an important addition to astronomical science.

On the receipt of your letter, we had already made arrangements for an early meeting in the city of Albany. We had been appealed to by the Board of Trustees, and determined to investigate carefully the difficulties which they might allledge to exist, in the hope that by good temper and disinterested effort on both sides these might be removed. We could not believe that personal feeling would be permitted to interfere with the execution of so sacred a trust. We have been met on our arrival by resolutions denying our power, dissolving from our Council one of its members, and the declaration that DR. GOULD must be restored as Director. The necessity for the removal of Dr. GOULD was declared after the reading of a paper containing grave charges against him as a man of science and as an honest man, and without giving the opportunity for a hearing or reply.

These charges we have investigated and declare to you they are entirely baseless. After considering and regarding the moral rights which we regarded as belonging to our position as Council, we determined, in the interest of conciliation:—to take charge of the Observatory ourselves, to submit the questions to arbitration, or to meet with a committee of conference, appointed by the Trustees. The President of the Board has refused to submit these propositions to the body to whom they were addressed, thus denying us also a hearing.

The most sacred rights of man are thus boldly trampled upon, and we cannot but fear that our efforts to keep this institution, which bears your honored name, in a condition of scientific progress, may even prove unavailing, unless public opinion should ...upon the Trustees the necessity of the withdrawal to which you refer.

We shall continue to contest this matter with such ...as we possess from our position as the Scientific Council of the Dudley Observatory. We feel that it may well excite your womanly sympathy—...ready to rise against oppression—to see instruments devised by a ripe and learned astronomer, ...perverted by violence from his use, or given into the ...hands of another, to blight all his hopes, and the zeal ...with which he was pursuing so successfully the advancement of his favorite science. If the Trustees ...have failed, upon your call, to do what propriety and ...delicacy required, *we have but little hope that they* will listen to us, or that we shall be able to save the ...institution from the results of their disorganizing ...measures, in which might is substituted for right, ...and by which a deserving, zealous, honorable man of ...science is arraigned and condemned without a hearing, and a so-called Council, whose only acknowledged power is to give advice, denied the opportunity to present it to the Trustees, unless it accord with the previous determination of the body which it is to advise.

The Trustees undertake to decide, without hearing the Scientific Council which they created, upon the scientific character of the Director and the scientific operations of the Observatory, as if determined practically to ignore the existence of Council, which they selected on the very ground that the Trustees themselves were not conversant with science.

This course, if persevered in, must assuredly be most disastrous to the best interests of the institution. It substitutes the excited determinations of personal feeling and angry temper for the sober conclusions of reason, and availing itself of its power exercises it with the ungoverned energy of the uncivilized man rather than with the sobriety, and self-control, and ...dom of the Christian.

It remains to be seen whether in our time and in ...country this will be tolerated.

Very respectfully, dear Madame, yours,

JOSEPH HENRY,
A. D. BACHE,
BENJAMIN PEIRCE.

The Scientific Council to the Board of Trustees.

DUDLEY OBSERVATORY, July 1, 1858.

To the Trustees of the Dudley Observatory:

GENTLEMEN—Waiving for the moment what we consider our rights as members of the Scientific Council, and the contract by which we deem the scientific concerns of the Observatory to have been placed in our charge, we make the following propositions of conciliation, viz:

1. To take unconditionally, immediate charge and ...ment of the Dudley Observatory, subject only to ...the Board of Trustees, thus occupying ourselves the place of director. If this is not acceptable to the Trustees, then

2. To refer the difficulties between Dr. GOULD and the Trustees to five discreet and wise citizens of Albany, two to be named by the Trustees, two by the Scientific Council, and these four to choose a fifth. The award of these arbitrators to involve the complete decision as to the future arrangements of the institution, and the Trustees and Scientific Council to pledge themselves to abide by the determination.

Should neither of these propositions be acceptable to the Trustees, the following:

3. To appoint a Committee of three members, representing both the majority and minority of the Board, to confer with the Scientific Council, in order to ascertain if any measures of conciliation can be suggested.

Respectfully your obedient servants,

JOSEPH HENRY,
A. D. BACHE,
BENJAMIN PEIRCE.

The Council to the Trustees—No Compromise.

DUDLEY OBSERVATORY, Friday, July 2, 1858.

To the Trustees of the Dudley Observatory:

GENTLEMEN: We have the honor to present to you *our counsel in the following preamble and resolutions*, adopted at our meeting this day.

Very respectfully, JOSEPH HENRY,
A. D. BACHE,
BENJAMIN PEIRCE.

Whereas, The Scientific Council have received the resolution of the Trustees demanding the removal of the Director; whereas, they find that Dr. GOULD has been condemned without being heard in his own defence; whereas, the Trustees have resisted all the attempts of the Scientific Council to obtain for Dr. GOULD an opportunity of meeting the charges which have been made against him; whereas, these charges appear to be mostly frivolous, with the exception of the two charges of incompetence and peculation; therefore,

Resolved, That the Scientific Council must advise the Trustees that their persistence in their present ...measure of removing the Director is opposed to all the ...recognized principles of justice; and is utterly at ...variance with the system of guardianship by which ...the laws of our country protect the rights of our citizens against every form of despotism; that it will be ...regarded as a bitter and burning disgrace by the ...whole community, and will not fail to obstruct all ...further contributions for the support of the Observatory.

Whereas, The Scientific Council have carefully examined the statement which has been transmitted to them by the Secretary of the Board of Trustees accompanying the resolution for this removal; ...whereas, this is the evidence upon which such ...removal is required; whereas, they do not find in ...this statement any reasonable foundation for the ...charges which have been made against the ...Director; whereas, they have examined the ...documentary evidence which Dr. GOULD has ...submitted to them in his defence, and, whereas, they find in this evidence the triumphant refutation of ...all the charges which are made against him; therefore

Resolved, That they must advise the trustees the removal of Dr. GOULD would be a gross violation of their obligations to him.

Whereas, his counsel have carefully examined the scientific progress of the Observatory, and find it in ...all respects to be ably and judiciously conducted; ...whereas, they find that the labors of the Director and ...his assistants have been characterized by the utmost ...zeal and energy; whereas, they find that no opportunity for astronomical observation has been permitted ...to pass unimproved; whereas, they find in the char-

...acter of Dr. GOULD high moral principles, and ...purity of life; whereas, the most honorable ...testimonials have been given to his character ...for integrity and benevolence;

Resolved, That we most solemnly advise the trustees that the removal of Dr. GOULD will be an irreparable injury to the scientific operations of the Observatory.

Whereas, The Council are persuaded that under the present circumstances Dr. GOULD's removal no honorable and high-minded astronomer would be willing to occupy his place, and take unrighteous possession of the splendid instrument into which the suggestions of Mr. GOULD have been incorporated by its celebrated makers; therefore,

Resolved, That they cannot by advice or in any other way acquiesce in his removal.

Whereas, The Scientific Council are informed that the Trustees decline all further personal intercourse with Dr. GOULD; therefore,

Resolved, That an Executive Committee of their body be appointed, whose duty it shall be to conduct the scientific administration in all its relations to the Trustees and the general visitors of the Observatory.

Resolved, That for the month of July Prof. BACHE shall constitute this Executive Committee; that for the month of August Prof. PEIRCE shall constitute it; and for the month of September, Prof. HENRY.

THE KNOT CUT—DISMISSAL OF THE COUNCIL.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Board of Trustees on Saturday morning:

"*Whereas*, At a meeting of the Trustees of the Dudley Observatory, held on the 19th of January, 1856, after reciting that Professors HENRY, BACHE, PEIRCE and GOULD had been, on the 3d day of September, 1855, informally elected as the Scientific Council of the Board, and had acted as such, rendering valuable services, and that in order to give to their appointment the formal sanction of the Board, at a regular meeting thereof, it was resolved, that the Board ratify and confirm the election of said persons as a Scientific Council, and will at all times be happy to receive from them any *suggestions* which they may deem calculated to advance the object and aims of the institution; and

Whereas, by the charter of the Dudley Observatory, the Trustees alone are invested with power to manage the estate and concerns of the corporation, and to appoint such officers and servants as they may deem necessary; and

Whereas, Dr. A. B. GOULD has heretofore been appointed the Director of this Observatory, and since such appointment, for reasons which this Board deemed not only sufficient to justify, but imperatively demand such action, this Board has felt constrained to terminate its relations with Dr. GOULD; and

Whereas, Denying the authority of this Board to control the affairs of the institution, Dr. GOULD has refused to submit to its action, and appealed from its decision to the Scientific Council,—and that body, assuming powers with which they were never clothed, and exercising authority which, as they can but know, it was never intended they should exercise, have constituted themselves a tribunal to sit in judgment upon the legitimate action of the Board, and have, with surprising assurance, assumed to condemn and reverse such action—and having done this, have without authority or color of right, and in defiance of this Board, constituted themselves an Executive Committee to manage the affairs of the Observatory; now, therefore,

Resolved, That this Board, impelled by the exigency of the circumstances regard it as their imperative duty to declare, and *they do hereby declare the relations which have heretofore existed between the Trustees and the Scientific Council to be dissolved and terminated.*

Resolved, Further, that this Board will feel constrained *to regard the further occupation of the Observatory premises by the gentlemen composing the Scientific Council, or any other person by their authority, as a violation of the legal rights of this Board*, so clear and manifest that it cannot pass unnoticed; and that the President of the Board be authorized, in his discretion, *to take all necessary measures to secure the possession and control of the property of the Institution.*

Resolved, That Professor O. M. MITCHELL be appointed Director of the Observatory, and that Gen. PRUYN, Mr. WILDER and Dr. ARMSBY, be a Committee to announce this appointment, and invite Professor MITCHELL to visit this city to consummate the necessary arrangements.

The Act of Incorporation of Dudley Observatory passed in 1852, reads as follows:

AN ACT

To incorporate the Dudley Observatory of the city of Albany, passed April 2, 1852.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Thomas W. Olcott, William H. DeWitt, Ezra P. Prentice, Alden March, Joel Rathbone, Robert H. Pruyn, John B. Tibbits, John T. Rathbone, Samuel H. Ransom, Gilbert C. Davidson, James A. Armsby, John N. Wilder, Isaac W. Vosburgh, Elliphalet Wicks, Ira Harris and such others as they may associate with themselves, are hereby constituted a body corporate and politic forever, by the name and style of "The Dudley Observatory of the city of Albany," for the purpose of establishing and maintaining an astronomical observatory in the city of Albany, and by that name they and their successors and associates shall be capable of taking by purchase or otherwise, holding, conveying, or otherwise disposing of any real or personal estate for the purpose of this incorporation, which estate shall not at any time exceed the annual income of ten thousand dollars.

§ 2. The persons above named shall be trustees of the said corporation, and shall have power to fill any vacancies which may occur in their number, and shall have power to make such by-laws as may be necessary and not contrary to law relative to the management and disposition of the estate and concerns of the said corporation, and to appoint such officers and servants as they may deem necessary.

§ 3. The said corporation shall be subject to the general provisions and liabilities contained in the *third title of the eighteenth chapter, of the first part* of the revised statutes.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ALBANY, Sunday, July 4.

The Scientific Council of the Dudley Observatory held a meeting at a late hour last night, and resolved not to give up possession of the premises, and to publish a statement next week.

News from Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAHAWBA—THE WHEREABOUTS OF THE AMERICAN CRUISERS—THE BRITISH STEAMER STYX GONE TO HALIFAX—NO MORE SEARCHES—TRADE IMPROVING.

The United States mail steamship *Cahawba*, from New-Orleans, arrived last night, having left on the 27th ult. She arrived off the Moro on the morning of the 29th, but did not enter the harbor; having received passengers and mails, left on the morning of the 30th.

From Havana we have the following items:

There has been no searching of vessels lately, and the general impression is that they have entirely ceased.

From our fleet in the Gulf we have the following intelligence:

The United States frigate *Wabash*, Captain BARROW, *bringing the flag of Flag-Officer* SAVAGE, and the United States steamer *Arctic*, Commander HARTSTEIN, were at Key West.

The United States steamer *Colorado*, Captain GORDON, *bearing the flag of Flag-Officer* MCINTOSH; the United States steamer *Fulton*, Commander ALNY; the United States steamer *Jamestown*, were cruising off the Coast of Cuba on the 30th ult. The *Cahawba* communicated with them, and found that officers and crew were all well.

The English steamer *Styx*, Commander GRANT, left Havana on the evening of the 29th, bound for Halifax.

The English steamer *Devastation*, Commander WALKER, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore W. KELLETT, was in Havana, destination unknown.

Sugars have advanced slightly for select qualities. Stock at Havana and Matanzas 300,000 boxes. Freights to Europe, improving slightly; to the United States, declining. Exchanges brisk; London, 12 @13 premium; New-York, 2½@3; New-Orleans, 3@4.

Letter from General William Walker—His Trial.

From the Mobile Mercury.

COLUMBUS, Miss., Saturday, June 25, 1858.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I have read in the Mobile *Tribune*, of day before yesterday, a paper which purports to be the charge of the Court to the Jury in the *case of the United States vs. WM. WALKER and E. P.* ARMSTRONG. This paper may be "a true and correct copy of the original on file," but it is not "a true and correct copy" of the charge Judge CAMPBELL delivered to the Jury in that case.

In the printed charge we do not find the clear and distinct statement the Judge made in reviewing the testimony: "I will first state the inculpatory evidence." On the contrary we find, towards the conclusion of the printed charge, the expression, the "exculpatory evidence consists," &c., &c. Now, everybody in the Court is aware of the fact that the Judge, early in his charge, stated the "inculpatory," and entirely ignored the "exculpatory" evidence. The printed charge, therefore, not only suppresses what was really said by the Court, but also expresses what was never uttered to the Jury.

Nor does the printed charge contain the reference to the clause of the law under which the defendants were indicted, whereby the Judge, omitting the preposition "on" after the word "carried," made the law read "military expedition to be carried thence," instead of "to be carried on thence," thus entirely changing the meaning of the statute.

In fine, the printed charge of the Judge attested by the clerk as the "original on file" but not as the original delivered to the Jury, is another of the tricks—worthy of an attorney, but entirely unworthy of a Judge of the United States Court—which have characterised the conduct of Justice CAMPBELL throughout the case recently tried in New-Orleans.

Your obedient serv't, WM. WALKER.

FALL OF A SIDEWALK—INJURY TO SEVERAL PERSONS.—A temporary plank sidewalk, erected in front of some new buildings in process of erection in Houston-street, near AVENUE A, suddenly gave way, on Saturday evening, precipitating several persons who were walking over it into the cellar, a distance of nearly twenty feet. MOSES P. WESTON, of No. 163 Laurens-street, sustained a double fracture of his right arm, and Officer DICKERSON, of the Seventeenth Ward, had his left arm broken, just above the elbow. The other persons on the walk all sustained more or less injury, but none of them seriously. It was supposed, at first, that more persons were badly injured, and a number of physicians were sent for. The building was owned by a Mr. BRUNER.

The remains of Ex-President Monroe were removed on Saturday morning from the Governor's Room, City Hall, where they had been left on Friday evening, in the care of Company C of the 6th Regiment, as a guard of honor, under the command of Capt. BUSHE. Shortly before 11 o'clock, the National Guard, to the number of nearly 800, formed in Lafayette-place, and marched to the Park, the streets through which they passed being thronged with spectators. The remains were then in charge of Company F of the 8th Regiment (Capt. RUGE) who had relieved Company C at 6 o'clock. Rumors prevail that it was about time that Company C should be relieved. It seems that about thirty or forty of their number passed the night in the Common Pleas Room, (Part 1st,) and concluded to enjoy themselves. The statement that appeared yesterday in some of the Sunday papers, to the effect that they broke the furniture of the room, is much exaggerated; and Mr. D. A. ATLEE, of No. 502 Broadway, a member of Company F, which relieved them, assures us that he saw no member of Company C in a state of intoxication. The affair will be sifted to the bottom, and if any members of the Regiment misconducted themselves on such a solemn occasion, they will be fittingly punished.

On the arrival at the City Hall of the National Guard, the ceremony of lying-in-state was brought to a close—thousands of citizens having paid their respects to the venerated ashes since 6 o'clock—and the Mayor, accompanied by the Committee of Virginians, entered the room. Some delay occurred, owing to the non-arrival of Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, to whom the Mayor was to deliver the remains in charge, till they were safely placed on board the *Jamestown*, that was to convey them to Richmond. Mr. COCHRANE not having arrived, and the Mayor's time being precious, he concluded to deliver his address to an imaginary JOHN COCHRANE, and accordingly, looking at vacancy, spoke as follows:

SIR—It is now twenty-seven years since the body of the statesman and patriot JAMES MONROE, the remains of whom now lie before us, was deposited in the tomb, from which it has just been exhumed amid every demonstration of respect on the part of the people and authorities of this City, not only for the high position he once occupied as Chief Magistrate of this our country, but for his elevated character and the important services he had rendered to the Union. New-York, still cherishing his memory, has marked the event of the disinterment of his remains, for the purpose of their being laid beneath the soil of his native State, Virginia, with that respect which is due a devoted patriot and honored citizen. The State of Virginia has delegated a Committee to receive them from the authorities of this City. You have been selected by the Committee of Arrangements of the Common Council to make this delivery on their behalf, and this important duty is intrusted to you with the full assurance that it will be performed in a manner not only becoming the solemnity of the occasion, but the exalted character of the deceased.

The remains were then brought and deposited in the hearse, drawn, as on the previous day, by eight white horses, led by colored men, the troops presenting arms, and all the military funeral honors being duly observed. The Park at this time was nearly filled with people. Every window of the City Hall, the steps, the balcony and all the available space on the roof, bore multitudinous testimony to the general interest in the solemn proceedings. Marching down Broadway and Liberty-street to the North River, the procession gained the slip where the *Jamestown* was lying, the throng of spectators increasing at every step. The dock was appropriately decked with mourning insignia. Immediately the coffin was received on board, all of the National Guard, except a small detachment, that, as a guard of honor, were to accompany the remains to Richmond on board the *Jamestown*, marched to the foot of Beach-street, where the *Ericsson* was lying, that was to convey them, the members of the Press and other parties to Virginia. Here the crowd was as great as ever.

The coffin having been placed under an awning on the deck of the *Jamestown*, those present, including the Committee of Virginians and Mayor TIEMANN, gathered about it, and Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, in the name of the City of New-York, delivered up the custody of the remains to the Virginians in the following address:

It is now more than thirty years since a venerable stranger arrived in the City of New-York. The storms of state had beat his form, and private care was written on his brow. Released from the burden of official responsibilities, which he had never shunned, he sought in our scenes the tranquillity he craved so much. From this retreat he securely contemplated the eventful vicissitudes of the world he had left, nor once regretted its honors or missed its applause. A domestic circle opened at his approach, kindred hearts cherished him, and the slope of his life gently declined, amid troops of friends, to the music of household associations. All revered him; sauntering steps quickened at his appearance; the citizen paused on the way and the stranger in the gate, to look where passed JAMES MONROE. It is thought *by our City an honor thus to have sheltered the* gathering years of one who had been the fifth President of the United States. A short time, however, passed, and the familiar form was seen no more. As if commissioned, on the anniversary of our country's *independence* to bear a *nation's gratitude* to the Presence on High, his spirit burst its thraldom in that jubilee of freedom. He was mourned as only the good are mourned. He has never been forgotten. Earth has been strewn with the recurring tribute of more than twenty-five years of decay, and still the public heart has kept sentry at his grave. Seasons have come and gone; moons waxed and grew dim; and while all was changing, still unchanged has been the memory of New-York, that low upon its lap was laid the head of JAMES MONROE, of Virginia. Inviolate has been held the sacred charge. It is true that his deeds live after him, a common heritage for all; but his body descended to the tomb to await these tidings from the State he loved so well. Those tidings came, and our City paused;—they came, and the busy mart was hushed. It was the demand of the father for his son—it was the voice of the mother seeking for her child. Men's hearts were touched by the appeal, and the very dead was stirred to filial sympathy. From his place of early sepulture we have removed the illustrious departed, and have borne his body hither, Virginians, to you. As we have come, the minute gun has announced to land and sea the sad funeral transit, and the nation veils its standards to our solemnities. And it is meet that it should be so. By no sacrilegious summons, but with a reverent awe, has the silence of a former age been broken—the repose of its mighty dead disturbed, and the memory of the *sage, like the lights of the tomb of Terentia, has* diffused a genial radiance abroad. A general attention has been concentrated upon the revelation. The sacred truths of the olden time attend upon these hearsed bones, and have moved in procession with *them. Again we seem to witness the old ancestral* patriotism; again to listen to the precepts of a wisdom that no longer walks the earth; again the fathers are with us, and we move as within the halo of their presence. Virginians, we bring you here the casket we have guarded; we now commit to your hands what so long has been intrusted to our own. Our work is finished, our duties done. We surrender to you this mortal; you will crown it with emblematical immortality. We deliver to you this perishing record of the past; you will inscribe upon it that justice he so affectionately craved of you for his memory in the future. Virginia—mother—it is thus that New-York gives back to you your son.

Mr. O. JENNINGS WISE, son of Governor WISE, of Virginia, in accepting the sacred charge, spoke as follows:

Mr. COCHRANE, MAYOR TIEMANN, Gentlemen of the Board of Common Council and Board of Aldermen, fellow-citizens of New-York, and you, fellow-citizens of Virginia, now resident in this great metropolis, my colleagues and myself are instructed by the Governor of Virginia to tender to you, to each and all of you, the sincere and earnest gratitude of the people of Virginia, for the general sympathy and kind cooperation with which you have volunteered in the performance of a filial duty—by your kind participation in the honors prescribed by the association of *Virginia to be paid to the mortal remains and undying* memory of JAMES MONROE. In expressing thus the thanks of the State of Virginia, in obedience to our orders, it is, perhaps, inappropriate, gentlemen, that we should venture upon any further expressions of the sentiments which have just been so happily expressed, and which tend so much to raise the hearts and minds of all of us upon a level with the dignity of this occasion; but I cannot abstain from some slight reference to those memories so dear to us all, especially to those memories in which New-York and Virginia have a special interest. I cannot abstain from some reference to the examples of JAMES MONROE—to call your minds, gentlemen, to the true nature of the solemn ceremonies we are called upon to perform. This is no mere pageant of State pride; it is not even a tribute—a mere tribute—to the affection of those to whom JAMES MONROE was dearest while in life; but this is a political solemnity. It is one of those political solemnities which are always necessary in order to preserve a republican government, by perpetuating the great traditions of public virtue. It is, then, to the example of JAMES MONROE that I would point your attention. It is his example that we are assembled to emblazon in the hearts of the people—the first great example of unswerving devotion to truth and liberty; the example of patriotism, which found no sacrifice too great for his country's good; the example of enduring application to every branch of study which could be wielded for its benefit, and the many examples of personal wisdom which he has imprinted upon her history for her future guidance and her destiny. Gentlemen, the time at my disposal does not permit me to dwell at length upon all these memories; but there are some too precious to us all to be at all neglected. More than eighty years ago a high-spirited Virginian boy obtained a commission in the Continental Army. He won honors at Brandywine, Monmouth and Germantown. He accompanied the retreat through Jersey, by WASHINGTON'S side. In '76, to cross the Delaware, and won a Captaincy by an honorable wound at Trenton. But, gentlemen, this was not the opening of his military career. It was at Harlem and White Plains that he drew his sword in defence of his common country. Gentlemen of the Seventh Regiment, you have assembled to do honor to the memory of a fellow-soldier of New-York. I pass over the succeeding memories. We cannot pause to contemplate the patient student in the law-office of Jefferson, who neglected the science of special pleadings to devote himself exclusively to the study of the principles of human liberty, and who was prepared to lead upon New-York in 1798. At that time the State of Virginia voted against the acceptance of the National Constitution. This error, great as it was though lost of judgment—and he recognized it in his after life—would have sunk, would have martyrized any man of more ordinary efficiency; he would have been a martyr to the Union party. Not so with JAMES MONROE. It was recognized by the people of Virginia and of the United States that his services were indispensable. Two years afterwards the Legislature of Virginia elevated him to the Senate of the United States, and shortly after that the great leader of the Union party gave him the important post of Minister to France; and here, gentlemen, we approach the period of a much greater triumph, the severest struggle, the proudest triumph, that marks the career of JAMES MONROE. At this time the Presidential chair was occupied by a man of such spotless purity of character, who had performed the greatest services for his country, with an intellect so high above the capacity of most men that his words fell upon the ears of his countrymen as if spoken by the voice of inspiration itself; corruption, weakness, incapacity and infidelity shrank before him—before his words as they were anathemas pronounced by an angel of God. It was in pursuance of his injunction and policy that JAMES MONROE called for the support of the people of the United States. It was JAMES MONROE himself who prepared his own vindication, and it was a vindication as conclusive to himself as it was conclusive to the President. The State of Virginia gave a verdict in his favor, and expressed their approbation by electing him Chief Executive; from that JAMES MONROE accepted a second time the office of Minister to France. Here, gentlemen, is another memory which proves that New-York, above all other cities of the Union, has a right to feel a great interest in this ceremony. It was during that service that he, in conjunction with New-York's accomplished and patriotic son, ROBERT LIVINGSTON, negotiated for the purchase of Louisiana. But I find, gentlemen, I am intruding too much upon your time, and I will confine myself to a few of these memories. While a soldier of the Revolution, and the exponent of the War of 1812, the statesman who during that war had controlled the pen, the sword and the purse of the State simultaneously, when he became President of the United States was commander-in-chief of the army, by reason more of his capacity and efficiency than his political station. The first official act almost of JAMES MONROE, as commander-in-chief, was to inspect the military fortifications and war defences of New-York. There is another memory to which we should refer at all times, especially in the hour of danger to the republic, when faction divides us within, or foreign foes threaten us from without; whenever—from whatever the cause be—it becomes necessary to make all and every sacrifice for the weal of the commonwealth. We can call to mind when two aged men met together here to recount over the toils and sacrifices they had endured and volunteered, and to count over the treasure of republican virtue which they were proud to leave to their children and their children's children—when JAMES MONROE and LAFAYETTE joined hands for the last time in the name of the republic and liberty. There are two other memories which mark the decline of the life of JAMES MONROE. Devoted unceasingly to the service of his country—obliged to resign offices in rapid succession—to chase from one to another in the constant claim on his patriotic efficiency—he had no time to devote to the cares of his private fortunes. He resigned his office of President of the United States to go to a home of poverty and want. (Sensation.) Gentlemen, a modern writer has touchingly observed that "dignity in poverty is like the scent of the wild-rose—none linger by the wayside to catch the fragrance of its perfume." But, thank God, when a man has devoted toil and treasure to the service of his country, and when he has retired from the highest positions with honor, maintained honor, then we witness one of those moments when we can all stand with uncovered heads in the presence of honorable poverty. (Emotion.) It was all that time that kind hands and tender hearts helped the poverty of JAMES MONROE in the City of New-York. This, gentlemen, gives you a right to participate in this ceremony, a right which Virginia would never question, but would most cheerfully relinquish before it was asserted. And New-York gave him a tomb in that beautiful Cemetery, secured from public intrusion, but honored with public gratitude. To return thanks for all these duties which the citizens of New-York have performed toward JAMES MONROE, is a task too great for my feeble abilities. I know no fitting mode in which to present the thanks of Virginia for this great benefit; but I cannot conclude without reference to a matter for the vindication of the honor of my native State. I have heard it said by some that Virginia has allowed these hallowed remains to continue too long unnoticed by the public gratitude. Permit me to say that I cannot concur in this censure on the gratitude of my State. You know, I know, that JAMES MONROE'S head was bowed down to the grave partly by a series of personal animosities and political acerbities, which chased him even to the tomb. Was it not then appropriate, exceedingly proper, that every memory of dissent, every voice of dissonance and every discordant tone should be allowed to die away and be obliterated from the minds of men before Virginia proceeded, in the fulness of time, to pay the merited honor to the remains of her illustrious dead?

The coffin was then removed to the forward upper deck, and deposited in the cabin prepared for its reception. At 3¼ o'clock the *Jamestown* steamed away, the *Persia*, the *Washington*, *Hermann* and *Baltic*, firing salutes as she passed on her way. The Government forts took up the firing, and continued the discharge of minute guns until the *Jamestown* was out of sight.

The *Ericsson* departed at 12¾ o'clock. The National Guard were drawn up in line on the hurricane deck *The above-mentioned steamers, as well as the Gov*ernment forts, saluted her with minute guns, and the vessels in the harbor dipped their colors as she passed.

President Monroe's Remains at Norfolk.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NORFOLK, Sunday, July 4.

The steamship *Jamestown* has arrived from New-York with the remains of EX-President MONROE. Minute guns have been fired, flags placed at half-mast, and all the usual ceremonies gone through with.

The steamer *Ericsson*, with the Seventh Regiment on board, has also arrived, and passed up James River. The Mayor of Norfolk boarded the *Jamestown*, and delivered an eloquent address, which was replied to by the Hon. JOHN COCHRANE. The wharves were crowded with people.

ADDITIONAL FROM MEXICO.

Position of Gen. Alvarez—Approaching Termination of Diplomatic Relations with the United States, &c.

From our New-Orleans files, embodying intelligence received by the *Tennessee*, we gather some further *items of interest. Gen. ALVAREZ, writing from* Guerrero, May 24, gives in his adhesion to the Juarez *Government, and engages to assist in the restoration* of the constitution. His military programme forms *the close of his letter:*

"In our behalf you may assure the President that *no sacrifice* will be spared in this respect, and that, notwithstanding the limited resources to which circumstances condemned us, a brigade of the division under my command aided in the reestablishment of order in the neighboring State of Oajaca, advancing as far as Jamiltepec, Tuiepec and Juquila; the Camaño brigade penetrated into the State of Puebla, as far as Atlisco, but misery compelled them to retire to the District of Morelos; the Hernandez brigade is at present in Huetamo, joining in the operations of the forces of Señor HUARTE, Governor of Michoacan; another section is operating in the vicinity of Tasco and Iguala; and lastly, the force garrisoning the capital of this State vigorously repulsed the rebel VEGARIO, forcing him to flee for refuge to Chiapa, where he will be attacked and defeated to-day or to-morrow without fail, as a strong body of our troops must at once advance to the town of Cuernavaca."

The correspondent of the *Bee* writes, June 19:

"The great question of the day is the forced loan. Most of the foreigners protested energetically against this tyrannical imposition, but I am sorry to say that M. GABRIAC, the French Minister in Mexico, constitutes a marked exception to the rule. This unpopular representative, who seems the sworn friend of the present usurping government, not only declined *signing* the protest drawn up by Mr. FORSYTH and the British Minister, but absolutely used all *his* influence to persuade the French residents in Mexico to *pay the tax. If the foreign population of Mexico* withdrew their opposition to this loan, rest assured they would be ultimately ruined by renewed exactions. The Frenchmen here understand this well enough, and accordingly, in spite of the treachery of Count GABRIAC, they assembled and resolved peremptorily to refuse payment of the contribution, until compelled by main force to do so. In this determination they were seconded by the English, Germans, Americans, Swiss, Belgians, and even a goodly number of Mexicans. In the teeth of this systematic opposition, the Government issued orders to seize the goods in the stores of the recusants, but the latter having declared that they would yield to military force alone, detachments of troops were sent to the various stores while the merchandise of the owners was being coolly seized and carried off. On the 17th, the Government passed a decree of banishment against every foreigner who refused to permit his goods to be seized without the display of military force. The order of expulsion requires them to leave Mexico within three days, and to embark at Tampico. Mr. FORSYTH and Mr. OTWAY have, it is said, protested against this unjust and arbitrary measure. The former has stood nobly by the interests of his country. His firmness and boldness have elicited the warmest admiration of the foreign residents here, and were it possible, most of them—especially the French—would place themselves under his protection.

You are perhaps aware that the French journal—the *Trait d'Union*—was suspended at the request of M. GABRIAC, because the editor of that sheet had the courage to defend the interests of 5,000 Frenchmen, and to censure the conduct of the Minister. The death of the *Trait d'Union* was followed by the birth of the *Courrier Français*—an excellent sheet—but having displayed an imprudent independence, this journal has likewise been suspended. Finally, a Louisianian, Mr. JULES CAIRE, of your city, started a third paper, with the title of *Les Deux Mondes*. Hardly had the first number appeared ere it was suppressed by the authorities. Mr. CAIRE, however, more fortunate than his predecessors, appealed as an American to Mr. FORSYTH, and through his influence the order of suspension was annulled."

The correspondent of the Mobile *Register*, Mr. FORSYTH'S home organ, writes under the same date:

"In view of the unprecedented condition of the country at large, and of the government here, which is moneyless, and must sell territory to the United States or fall soon, I cannot help thinking that Mexi-

The Troubles in Mexico.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 3, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The actual state of things in Mexico appears not to be fairly represented by the last advices from Vera Cruz; at all events, as far as regards the west of that country. In the early part of this week I received, by way of Panama, advices from Colima, dated June 10, the translation of the contents of which I beg leave to place at your disposal, viz:

"Matters here look gloomy. A reconciliation between the two parties is not any longer possible, since both have adopted the practice of shooting the leaders caught. Guadalajara has again, for the third time, been made the theatre of the battles, being at present attacked by 1,200 men of the troops of VIDAURRI, 1,500 men from here, and as many from Morelia, under the command of the Minister of War SANTOS DEGOLLADO. The place will probably soon be in possession of the Liberals, as they hold already San Augustin, Belen and other points in the immediate vicinity of the Palace. How matters may then progress, will depend upon the success of VIDAURRI in the north. ZAMORA has likewise been taken by the Liberals, and those of the Chiefs of the Conservative Party who were made prisoners had been shot. All these revolutions, of course, put a stop to trade, and should not one or the other of the parties soon be entirely successful, the country must go to perdition.

The troubles of former times, in this country, have never had the character of the present ones. Now it is more a war waged by the poorer classes against the rich. Judging from the present position of affairs, it is highly probable that the Liberals will carry the day, and then, no doubt, the property of the Clergy will at once be confiscated."

FROM A SUBSCRIBER TO YOUR PAPER.

A Frenchman in Difficulties—The Arrest of Capt. De Riviere.

Captain HENRI DE RIVIERE, who figured in this City some months since, as a lecturer on the Sebastopol Campaign, has turned up again, under very suspicious circumstances. Having met with indifferent success in his public appearances here, he left for the South, where he presently got into trouble. Only a few weeks since, we published an account of a duel in which he was engaged at New-Orleans. Soon afterwards, he had another affair of the same kind at Mobile. For a time, nothing more was heard of the Captain. Then it was announced that a warrant was out for his arrest in New-Orleans, on a charge of bigamy. This report proved untrue, but it now appears that it originated in his attempt to abduct a daughter of Col. BLOUNT, of Mobile, into whose house he had been received when wounded in his Mobile duel. The Captain improved his opportunities, made violent love to the Colonel's daughter EMILY, and cajoled the mother. The father, meanwhile discovered that DE RIVIERE already had a wife, and broke up the intimacy. Last week, Col. BLOUNT and his family arrived in this City, and a strict watch was kept for the arrival of DE RIVIERE, who followed.

Mrs. BLOUNT and her daughter were provided with quarters at a private house in Broadway, near Tenth-street, while the Colonel continued his watch for the Captain. On Friday last, the ladies made their escape from the house, and on Saturday were advertised by the Colonel, as follows:

"Mrs. F. S. BLOUNT and daughter, of Mobile, having left, on Friday morning, the 2d inst., their temporary residence in Broadway, near Tenth-street, fears are entertained that they have been abducted or concealed by designing persons. Any person furnishing information that may lead to their recovery will be liberally rewarded. Address F. S. BLOUNT, No. 721 Broadway, or WHITING & CLARKE, No. 40 Park-row, New-York."

On Saturday, Colonel BLOUNT, accompanied by his counsel, Judge WHITING, appeared before Justice CONNOLLY, and preferred a charge against DE RIVIERE of abduction

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Abstract to the New-York Times by Order of the State Bank Commissioner.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, as required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 5, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,927,494 37
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. B. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. B. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1856.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK, As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 5, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,021,978 00
Average amount of Specie.....104,233 00
Average amount of Circulation.....89,054 00
Average amount of Deposits.....540,237 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1856.

THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 5, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$631,606 00
Average amount of Specie.....94,021 00
Average amount of Circulation.....96,200 00
Average amount of Deposits.....346,576 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1856.

E. FRANCIS CORBY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA, As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 5, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,015,439 67
Average amount of Specie.....
Notes Late Bank of America.....$21,564 | 95,409 00
Average amount of Circulation.....74,453 |
Average amount of Deposits.....7,700,301 70

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. L. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. L. JENKINS, Asst. Cashier.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 5, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,006,519 31
Average amount of Specie.....244,030 88
Average amount of Circulation.....96,094 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,076,108 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1856.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Friday, July 4, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,031,932 36
Average amount of Specie.....1,011,437 36
Average amount of Circulation.....269,445 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,612,977 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. MEREDITH, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. B. MEREDITH, Cashier.

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STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 5, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,105,448 39
Average amount of Specie.....378,699 91
Average amount of Circulation.....82,698 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,627,978 13

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

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Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,203,683 61
Average amount of Specie.....1,221,645 30
Notes of other Banks.....320,661 00
Average amount of Deposits.....4,662,760 96

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

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Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,602,679 74
Average amount of Specie.....1,295,823 00
Average amount of Circulation.....292,280 00
Average amount of Deposits.....3,838,207 76

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

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Average amount of Circulation.....96,094 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,076,108 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1856.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Friday, July 4, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,031,932 36
Average amount of Specie.....1,011,437 36
Average amount of Circulation.....269,445 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,612,977 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. MEREDITH, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. B. MEREDITH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1856.

EDWARD ROBINSON, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 5, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,105,448 39
Average amount of Specie.....378,699 91
Average amount of Circulation.....82,698 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,627,978 13

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1856.

E. FRANCIS CORBY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 5, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,203,683 61
Average amount of Specie.....1,221,645 30
Notes of other Banks.....320,661 00
Average amount of Deposits.....4,662,760 96

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1856.

E. FRANCIS CORBY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 5, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,602,679 74
Average amount of Specie.....1,295,823 00
Average amount of Circulation.....292,280 00
Average amount of Deposits.....3,838,207 76

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. DUER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1856.

E. FRANCIS CORBY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 5, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,682,978 36
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1856.

THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Friday, July 4, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,911,834 00
Average amount of Specie.....244,204 00
Average amount of Circulation.....261,260 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,175,186 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1856.

J. O. HARRIS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 5, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$712,411 19
Average amount of Specie.....96,573 89
Average amount of Circulation.....155,615 00
Average amount of Deposits.....552,070 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1856.

A. H. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK.—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 5, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$6,113,548 57
Average amount of Specie.....627,856 31
Average amount of Circulation.....16,015 25
Average amount of Deposits.....2,122,549 52

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, MOSES TAYLOR, President of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

M. TAYLOR, President.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1856.

EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 5, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,949,837 61
Average amount of Specie.....274,983 50
Average amount of Circulation.....112,700 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,337,300 65

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. W. TALMAN, Assistant Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. W. TALMAN, Asst. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1856.

EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853 for the week ending Friday, July 4, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,425,720 64
Average amount of Specie.....444,054 64
Average amount of Circulation.....151,070 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,470,200 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1856.

ANDREW KOUNTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 5, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$121,051 00
Average amount of Specie.....32,719 00
Average amount of Circulation.....24,722 00
Average amount of Deposits.....81,370 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1856.

THOS. MAGTARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 5, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,827,639 11
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1856.

E. FRANCIS CORBY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 5, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$788,672 68
Average amount of Specie.....77,766 84
Average amount of Circulation.....109,504 00
Average amount of Deposits.....619,183 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1856.

W. WHERLWRIGHT, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Friday, July 2, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$264,041 38
Average amount of Specie.....55,855 61
Average amount of Circulation.....27,236 00
Average amount of Deposits.....141,593 75

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier, of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 3d day of July, 1856.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 5, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,236,307 06
Average amount of Specie.....332,240 16
Average amount of Circulation.....96,520 00
Average amount of Deposits.....890,760 84

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. H. JOHNSON, President of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. H. JOHNSON, President.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1856.

JAS. W. HALE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Friday, July 2, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,440,368 70
Average amount of Specie.....351,049 71
Average amount of Circulation.....201,500 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,503,963 35

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES BUELL, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1856.

THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 5, 1856:

Average amounts of Loans and Discounts.....$849,899 72
Average amount of Specie.....232,836 86
Average amount of Circulation.....109,037 00
Average amount of Deposits.....806,889 42

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1856.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,926,023 73
Average amount of Specie.....210,299 71
Average amount of Circulation.....227,361 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,696,566 12

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. AGLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. AGLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 3d day of July, 1856.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,814,567 88
Average amount of Specie.....2,926,126 19
Average amount of Circulation.....203,328 85
Average amount of Deposits.....6,289,594 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1856.

EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$363,906 94
Average amount of Specie.....161,288 65
Average amount of Circulation.....96,166 00
Average amount of Deposits.....244,581 99

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1856.

E. FRANCIS CORBY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Friday, July 2, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,709,301 44
Average amount of Specie.....264,296 39
Average amount of Circulation.....164,221 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,207,230 53

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 3d day of July, 1856.

E. FRANCIS CORBY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,028,689 44
Average amount of Specie.....1,002,785 17
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of late Mechanics' Bank.....236,517 44
Average amount of Deposits.....3,726,033 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1856.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 5, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$210,626 60
Average amount of Specie.....116,145 65
Average amount of Circulation.....13,784 00
Average amount of Deposits.....174,669 20

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. FONDA, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1856.

A. D. W. BALDWIN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$788,876 24
Average amount of Specie.....148,949 06
Average amount of Circulation.....124,911 00
Average amount of Deposits.....701,704 07

After diligent search cannot find a Commissioner.

E. D. BROWN, President.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,607,603 96
Average amount of Specie.....379,463 27
Average amount of Circulation.....41,193 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,117,993 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1856.

W. W. BOGARDUS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS'

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

MONDAY, July 6—A. M.

As we publish no morning edition of the Times on Tuesday, the Bank Averages as far as available, officially, to Saturday night, will be found advertised on another page of this paper. They include all except five banks—the Commerce, Pacific, Oriental, Butchers' and County. The footings are as follows:

	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
[illegible]	$2,[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
[illegible]	$3,[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]

These figures indicate the following changes as compared with the previous weekly statement of June 29:

Decrease in Loans	$831,462
Increase in Specie	2,196,517
Increase in Circulation	230,727
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	3,239,071

Including the exchanges between the Banks, through the Clearing House, which for the five business days of the week average $17,267,927 and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday afternoon, the following is the general comparison with the previous week, and also with the corresponding date this time last year. We shall append this comparison on Wednesday morning, with the figures of the present statement corrected by the full official averages. We understand that the Specie line of the principal bank, not yet in, will vary but slightly from the previous return.

	July 4, 1857.	July 5, 1856.	June 28, 1858.
Capital	$[illegible]	$60,717,600	$66,717,600
Loans	116,654,266	119,654,963	118,823,401
Specie	12,687,240	34,140,606	31,943,669
Circulation	6,801,590	7,446,426	7,215,689
Gross Deposits	96,234,962	106,642,297	101,961,892
Exchanges	23,447,001	17,267,927	15,823,963
Undrawn	68,387,582	89,374,370	86,135,699
In Sub-Treasury	10,317,050	5,619,988	7,401,599

The Undrawn as well Gross Deposits have attained a magnitude never before known in this City. The increase on the present statement is partly owing to the preparations, in advance, for the unusual payments of 1st and 4th July. The same cause makes a moderate addition to the Loan column. The large increase in Specie grows out of the California remittance, delivered last Monday and the disbursements from the Government office. Of the latter, amounting to $1,641,611, only half a million went out of town, and the remainder into bank. One or more of the neighboring cities are said to be debtor to New-York, and some Specie may have come in by express, in settlement of those balances. It will be noticed that the Specie in bank has nearly trebled since 1st July last year, while the sum total in Bank and Sub-Treasury now stands $39,966,594 as against $23,154,405 this time last year.

The general features of the Bank movement, particularly with reference to the immense line of unemployed deposits, will in good part account for the continued ease in supply and cheap rates of Money in the open market, although the dullness of general trade and the absence of active speculation on the Stock Exchange have much to do with the relative demand. During the week past, Discounts ruled for short paper 4@4½ ₱ cent., and for 4@6 months' bills 4½@6 ₱ cent.; prime signatures, of course. Fair bills are taken at from 5@7 ₱ cent. ₱ annum, according to date. At call, the terms made range from 3@5 ₱ cent., most of the business on Stocks being done at 4 ₱ cent. ₱ annum. Exchange on London is held with some firmness at 109½ ₱ cent., and on Paris at 5f. 12½ to the dollar. These terms, if the demand were active,—which it is not, at present, even with the help of the July dividends collected for foreign account—would justify some shipments of Bullion to the Continent, if not to England. But thus far the movement in this direction is quite moderate. Last week, the shipments were $358,155.

The fiscal or commercial year, as reckoned at the Treasury Department at Washington, having closed on Wednesday last, June 30, we hope to be able in a few days to present, in tabular form, the official Custom-house results of the Foreign Trade of the year at the port of New-York. These will also authorize some approximate estimate of the comparative movement of the whole country in the importation of Foreign Goods, and in the exportation of Domestic Produce and remittances of Bullion, in exchange therefor. As these tables will be so soon ready, in a complete form, we omit this morning our usual semi-official summary by weeks.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New-York Central	82@82¾
New-York and Erie	17½@17¾
Reading	44¾@44¾
Rock Island	72¾@73¾
Michigan Southern	21½@21¾
Preferred	43½@43¾
Illinois Central	81@74@77¾
Panama	109@102 ex d.
Pacific Mail	78@74@77½
Hudson	27@26¾
Galena	83¾@86@85¾
Missouris	67½@65 ex d.
Virginias	95¾@92¾ ex d.
Tennessees	93¾@91¾ ex d.
La Crosse Land Grants	34@33¾
Toledo	32@33¾
Delaware and Hudson	97¾@98¾

The July dividend on Panama, now quoted ex dividend, is 6 ₱ cent., and on Virginia, Missouri and Tennessee State stocks, 3 ₱ cent. The hot weather in the early part of the week, and the approach of the National holiday toward the close, would have interfered, under any circumstances, with active speculation, but the dullness was the more observable this season, on account of the limited disposition evinced to operate for either the rise or fall of prices. The daily sales foot up a moderate total, while the very limited fluctuations in price afford a fair index to the present temper of speculation. The tendency, however, through the week, was generally to firmness, and at the close of the dealings on Saturday, (again kept as a half-holiday, and the afternoon meeting of the Brokers dispensed with,) was to full rates on most of the Railway shares, and a good demand for State Stocks. Of course, to-day will be observed as a close holiday.

The *Miner's Journal*, of Saturday, reports as follows of the Anthracite Coal Trade:

The demand has been good for Coal during the week, owing to the accumulation of orders during the late rain—but it is not believed that it will continue as brisk, as the orders are diminishing already. Prices are more firm but remain without change.

The trade sums up this week as follows:

	1857.	1856.
Schuylkill, Railroad	43,000	36,010
Schuylkill, Canal	39,005	44,740
Lehigh, Railroad	11,311	9,427
Lehigh, Canal	39,075	28,210
Delaware and Hudson Co.	18,935	8,521
Pennsylvania Coal Co.	25,300	22,582
Scranton, South	10,657	13,960
Total	187,289	163,449

Showing a decrease of 23,839 tons compared with the corresponding week last year. The trade of the Lehigh and Lackawanna Regions have been affected considerably by the turn-outs. At Carbondale, we learn, the men continue out, the Company refusing to yield to the demands of the hands. They continue to supply the demand from the winter stock of Coal.

The following exhibits the increase and decrease from the different regions compared with last year:

	1857.	1856.
Schuylkill, Railroad	957,740	737,709
Schuylkill, Canal	495,761	350,187
Lehigh Valley Railroad	202,282	234,454
Lehigh Valley Canal	362,500	251,020
Delaware and Hudson Co.	96,894	94,760
Pennsylvania Coal Co.	125,121	127,465
Scranton, South	151,179	223,124
Total	2,249,117	2,264,699

The loss continues to increase weekly, and at the end of next week, we believe it will reach 200,000 tons. There was a decrease of 220,163 tons of Anthracite Coal in 1857, and it is supposed that a similar decrease will take place this year. In 1854 and 1855, the annual increase reached 604,000 tons, which shows a very heavy falling off in the trade of the country, notwithstanding the increase of population.

The following is Saturday's business at the office of the Assistant-Treasurer:

Receipts	$129,391
Payments	406,822
Balance	5,819,968

The receipts include $47,000 from Customs.

The Treasurer of the Illinois Central Railroad Company announces his readiness to pay, on demand, an instalment of 20 ₱ cent. on the outstanding notes and acceptances of the Company.

The revenue collected at the Boston Custom-house for the last two fiscal years, was as follows:

July	$[illegible]
August	[illegible]
September	[illegible]
October	892,501 77
November	715,350 34
December	502,309 03
Total, half-year	$4,022,315 82
January	541,162 96
February	794,929 16
March	621,975 70
April	621,600 73
May	660,618 03
June	135,113 30
Total, fiscal year	$7,127,160 74

July	$[illegible]
August	[illegible]
September	[illegible]
October	854,277 66
November	866,113 31
December	209,617 71
	$2,575,473 43
	377,388 03
	389,638 03
	409,501 24
	321,288 01
	315,175 22
	311,499 00
	$4,765,946 97

The Jersey City Fire Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 ₱ cent.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—JULY 3.

Names of Banks.	Aver. ave. of Loans & Disc.	Ave. ave'g of Specie.	Ave. ave'g of Circulation.	Aver. ave'g of Deposits.
Am. Exchange Bk	$7,791,771	$2,644,[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Artisans' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of America	5,422,272	4,616,429	[illegible]	1,703,201
Bk. of Commerce	12,661,451	3,869,945	2,976	9,218,515
Bk. of Commerce 'n.	1,652,510	344,230	66,064	1,675,126
Bk. of New-York	4,621,221	1,011,437	302,445	3,613,977
Bk. of N. America	1,702,445	370,629	82,000	1,637,976
Bk. of Republic	4,338,277	1,035,646	109,091	4,042,709
Bk. City New-York	3,454,672	1,004,700	316,771	3,033,207
Broadway Bank	2,239,137	485,120	287,240	2,197,649
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,511,745	360,236	120,221	1,163,641
Chatham Bank	806,059	80,186	109,686	791,741
Chemical Bank	1,911,834	644,204	261,260	2,135,168
City Bank	4,118,643	837,662	14,615	3,123,643
Continental Bank	2,822,519	674,263	125,704	2,527,899
Corn Exch. Bank	1,436,120	444,054	121,070	1,470,260
East River Bank	181,082	32,219	28,780	81,779
Fulton Bank	1,677,889	380,981	133,940	1,427,404
Greenwich Bank	708,679	77,760	109,504	619,193
Grocers' Bank	264,041	68,156	27,336	141,823
Hanover Bank	1,236,207	302,940	46,220	999,720
Imp. & Traders' Bk	2,440,259	521,049	251,600	1,945,000
Irving Bank	949,674	217,040	204,911	1,018,498
Leather Man. Bk.	2,039,978	310,980	227,261	1,696,506
Manhattan Co.	4,814,587	2,626,126	266,320	6,066,854
Marine Bank	883,968	161,266	96,166	644,581
Market Bank	1,700,331	264,266	164,221	1,297,220
Mechanics' Bank	4,628,649	1,002,785	260,517	3,726,633
Mech. B'g Ass'n	210,686	116,146	13,781	174,689
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	758,679	146,948	104,911	701,794
Mercantile Bank	2,927,845	379,483	41,183	2,117,992
Merchants' Bank	5,630,180	2,073,186	221,598	5,986,334
Merch. Exch. Bk.	1,949,527	393,036	124,012	1,333,012
Metropolitan Bk.	6,429,918	1,226,064	201,755	5,332,068
Nassau Bank	1,976,981	263,137	119,336	1,091,338
National Bank	2,344,393	234,804	146,464	1,301,907
N. Y. County Bk.	397,470	51,572	92,127	376,662
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	276,201	66,161	161,440	241,166
N. Y. Exch. Bank	289,633	21,272	124,732	264,003
Ocean Bank	1,660,291	439,962	102,838	1,532,512
Oriental Bank	594,540	80,860	91,093	441,839
Pacific Bank	1,089,622	147,236	131,407	870,936
Park Bank	4,022,085	909,179	180,597	3,387,437
People's Bank	635,592	149,667	113,775	538,271
Phenix Bank	3,284,114	886,468	67,540	2,794,556
St. Nicholas Bank	897,738	202,021	97,012	745,264
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,190,867	179,956	129,666	732,645
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,764,366	617,401	98,898	2,241,955
Tradesmen's Bank	1,331,092	231,537	203,070	980,404
Union Bank	2,035,031	594,426	116,081	2,062,770

BANK POSTINGS.

Loans	$119,654,963	Circulation	$7,446,426
Specie	34,143,606	Deposits	106,642,297

LOANS ON LAST STATEMENT.

	June 26.		June 26.
Amer. Ex. Bank	$7,791,771	Manhattan Co.	4,943,502
Artisans' Bank	870,453	Marine Bank	877,747
Atlantic Bank	924,997	Market Bank	1,686,795
Bk. of America	5,112,706	Mechanics' Bank	3,926,189
Bk. of Commerce	12,068,842	Mech. B'g Asso'n	209,618
Bk. of Commw'th	979,486	Mech. & Trad. Bk.	780,319
Bk. of New-York	4,184,349	Mercantile Bank	2,871,975
Bk. of N. America	1,685,169	Merchants' Bank	6,447,223
Bk. of Republic	4,338,277	Merch. Exch. Bk.	1,333,649
Bk. St. New-York	3,454,672	Metropolitan Bank	6,223,264
Broadway Bank	2,239,137	Nassau Bank	1,090,870
Bull's Head Bank	363,542	National Bank	2,307,712
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,512,145	N. Y. County Bk.	373,772
Chatham Bank	494,973	N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	268,805
Chemical Bank	1,860,449	N. Y. Exch. Bank	267,376
Citizens' Bank	712,616	Ocean Bank	1,670,178
City Bank	2,057,326	Oriental Bank	681,585
Continental Bank	3,027,701	Pacific Bank	1,469,432
Corn Exch. Bank	1,378,998	Park Bank	4,089 894
East River Bank	167,227	People's Bank	436,213
Fulton Bank	1,902,346	Phenix Bank	3,316,696
Greenwich Bank	760,389	St. Nicholas Bank	1,018,498
Grocers' Bank	264,788	Seventh Ward Bk.	1,245,000
Hanover Bank	1,234,650	Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,736 674
Imp. & Traders' Bk.	2,446,025	Tradesmen's Bank	1,328,492
Irving Bank	949,674	Union Bank	2,783,913
Leather Man. Bk.	2,039,978		
Total			$118,822,401

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1858.

☞ DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Directors of the METROPOLITAN BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. payable on and after the 1st Monday of July proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th inst. till the day of payment.

By order. GEO. I. HENEY, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.

☞ ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors, and Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, on TUESDAY, July 13, 1858. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

☞ $100,000 NEW-YORK STATE FIVE PER CENT. STOCK, due 1868, interest payable quarterly.

$100,000 United States Treasury Notes, 4½ per cents., for sale in amounts to suit by

THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Saturday, July 3—1 P. M.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT—Large receipts this morning. Market steady; sales 5,000 bushels Chicago Spring at 69c.; 4,000 bushels Red Indiana at 89c.; 2,000 bushels White Canada, 94½c. CORN quiet; sales 4,000 bushels Sound at 60c. OATS steady at 39c. WHISKY quiet. FREIGHTS firm at 10c. on Wheat to New-York.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, July 2.

COTTON quiet; sales, to-day, 500 bales, at 11½c. @12c. for Middling; sales of the week, 16,500 bales; receipts of the same time, 5,500 bales; receipts at this port, ahead of last year, 103,800 bales; ditto at all Southern ports, 115,000 bales; stock at this port, 101,650 bales. There has been an advance of full ¼c. ₱ lb. on the week. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool firmer. STERLING EXCHANGE—10@10¾. SUGAR and MOLASSES are steady. FLOUR has declined. Superfine selling for $4 15. INDIA BAGGING is quoted at 15¾c. LARD very dull, and barrel declined to 10¼c.@10½c. COFFEE steady; stock, 25,500 bags.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, July 3.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT steady and unchanged; receipts light. CORN—Sales Mixed at 70c.@73c.; White, 74c.@75c., and Yellow at 75c.@77c. WHISKY firmer; sales at 22c.@23½c. PROVISIONS dull.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 3.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT dull. RYE advanced to 73c. CORN scarce. WHISKY unsettled; sales at 23c. @23½c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, July 3.

COTTON is steady; middling 12c. SUGAR steady, MOLASSES—ordinary 27c. FLOUR has a declining tendency. Sales of CORN at $1. INDIA BAGGING advanced ¼c.; sales at 16½c. EXCHANGE on New-York at sight ½@¾ ₱ cent. premium, with an active demand.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, July 3.

FLOUR is firm, at $4@$4 20 for Superfine. WHISKY has advanced to 19½c. MESS PORK has been selling at $14 50, but is now held at $15. BACON SHOULDERS, 5c., and SIDES, 7c.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Vanderbilt, for Southampton and Havre—Mr. Logan Hunton and lady, Miss Lizzie Hunton, Wm. Sloane, James Glassford, Miss Mary Hunton, Master M. Hunton, Wm. H. Paine, J. S. Macies, R. Roland, M. Carmelich, T. W. Punnett, Capt. E. G. Gardner, Dr. R. T. Huddart, D. Haveland, V. Urrutia, Nicolas Olano, Antonio Olano, Thomas Olano, Mrs. N. Remond and daughter, Mrs. A. D. Cohen, Miss Remond, B. Pigot and lady, John Bradley, Samuel O. A. Murphy, V. Triquet, Ludovic Pyanis, Deputy, Enrique Hurtado, Walter Mather and lady, Miss Eld. Rose and servant, England; Robert Berney, John Bloodgood, Miss Anna Bloodgood, Miss Charlotte Bloodgood, Charles C. Thompson, Chauncey M. Thompson, Miss C. Guerin and friend, Miss Brown, L. Breton, A. Thouvenin, Angelo L. Myers, N. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Wm. R. Painter and lady, Dr. Fiey and lady, Dr. C. S. Putnam and lady, Professor E. Thorwensend, M. F. Thorwensend, Miss E. Pendleton, Miss Willink, Edwin Learoyd, R. F. Willink, A. Michel, John Nanlty, Charles Guesnard, Edward Victor, J. M. Durand, Nicolaus Schaeffer, and lady and 2 children, Maurice Strakosch, Mrs. Reilley and 2 children and servant, Francois Closet, Louis Montane, C. W. March, John Henry, Martin G. Bates, Mrs. Lawrence Meyers, Theodore Meyers, G. G. Wells, John Rand, Mr. and Mrs. Riggs, child and servant, Mr. R. H. Rand, Daniel D. Chamberlain, John McClintock, Mme. Jos Gilbert, Mme. Gilbert, Mme. de la Ferrier and daughter, R. Fischer, N. Fischer, N. Morris, Gilbert Sweet and lady, Mrs. Thompson, Miss Thompson, Henry Singer and friend, Antonio Betolongo, Dieudonne Agard, J. Larcher, L. Bernadas, M. Pons, P. Victor and lady, Mme. J. Froyd, Mlle. H. Calico, Lieut. U. S. A. Wm. C. Taine M Manger, Louis Pesquier, A. Desgaldiere, J. Nelson Tappan, Brooklyn; A. H. Sibley, Chas. S. Adams, Mrs. Sarah Jane Florence, Charles J. Sinney, Hermann Ahl, Paul Reinhardt, Mr. Wanderlich, Alma L'Aignoux, Mme. Aug. Neurrit, R. Wasser, D. P. Wessel, Joseph Walker, Capt. Chas. Jacob, Mr. Schulze, A. Pescracco, Francis Finch, Rev. John Stephenson, Mrs. Nicolaus, Peron de Delgado, J. W. Taylor, J. H. Taylor, Mrs. Caroline Schaefer and two children, Mrs. Loeb, Miss Clotulio, Mr. Loeb, Felise Delgado, A. de Lachasselle, Madame Quatre, Miss Marprinan and two children, Viola Raymond and boy, Mr. James Murray, Mr. E. W. Fritz, Pedro Subiran, O. Brady, John Bauz, Peter Bauz, John Stephinson, Robert Coker, Geo. Schlopstein, F. H. Endress, J. Bardon, Dominique Ellis, Arthur Cartier, Emanuel Pedro, Luins Benero and infant, Cadrens Baldasse, P. Aubert, Mrs. Aubert and child, Stonebridge and lady, Bernhard Sutro, Mr. F. Bellorne, E. Ley, Mrs. J. H. Andress and two children, Mrs. Kutzmaier, Madame Toutain, Richard Philpott, Madame Gardier and two friends, Rev. Mr. Palmers, E. G. Hutchings, A. P. Botelho, A. Marchand, Pedro Delongbil, Domenico Giandinani, William Spiratt, Benjamin Thompson, C. D. Morris, Dr. Alonzo Cartier, Col. M. M. Standard, A. de Vallaion and lady, Mr. Victor's servant, Madame Froyd's servant, C. E. Locke, Van Consegan, J. Morris, Philip Rose, Wolpe, L. Vila, John A. Kirkland, and 126 in second cabin. Total, 346.

In steamship Tennessee, for Nassau, N. P.—E. Becker, W. Morris, Andrew Hall, C. O. Higgins and son, J. C. Patterson, J. Carlos, John Cochrane, Jas. S. Glassell, W. A. Webb and lady, Thos. R. Bell, Mrs. Ella Reed, Mrs. E. S. Bassett and child, A. Garrison, Mrs. R. Hill, J. W. McClure, Miss Mary C. Wheeler, Common Councilman J. S. Boardman, Jas. Webb, Chas. C. Cornell, G. P. Beckford, F. A. Booth, James Owens, Michael Murray, Miss A. Dunn, Alexander Adams, Edward Fisher, Patrick Gallagher, Henry Wilson, Dr. Dennis, Mr. Wood, James Patterson, Wm. Bell, 2 officers and 30 men of the Seventh Regiment, attendant on the remains of Ex-President Monroe, and 17 in the steerage.

In steamship Augusta, for Savannah—E. F. Reed, John Hanlon, Jno. B. Dill, Elisha F. Simons, C. Quance, D. Parsons, Geo. W. Lockhart, D. Holt, Geo. Schumacher, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. G. Wilbur, Miss Ella Bailey, F. J. Brown, H. V. Meigs, C. Homstead.

THIRD EDITION.

TUESDAY, THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the City of Washington.

Proceedings in Parliament—The Paper Excise—Public Education—Parliamentary Corruption.

CASE OF THE THOMAS WATSON.

The steamship *City of Washington*, Capt. PETERS, which sailed from Liverpool on the 23d June arrived at this port this morning. A telegraphic abstract of her news has already been given. We append additional particulars.

In the House of Commons, Mr. MILNES GIBSON moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That this House is of opinion that the maintenance of the excise on paper as a permanent source of revenue would be impolitic, and that such unconsidered arrangements ought to be made as will enable Parliament to dispense with that tax.

Mr. GIBSON advocated his views at some length, and during the debate which ensued, Mr. DISRAELI admitted that this was a tax which at the proper time ought to be extinguished, but said that although he approved of the first part of the resolution he could not at present see how the deficiency which would be created by the repeal of the tax, was to be made up.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL urged Mr. GIBSON to accept the proposition of Mr. DISRAELI and omit the last part of his resolution. Mr. GIBSON assented, and the resolution as amended was passed.

In Committee of Supply a vote of £634,000 for public educational purposes was agreed to. It was stated that over 200,000 children were deriving benefit from these expenditures for education.

On the 23d the proceedings in the House of Lords were unimportant.

In the House of Commons, Sir E. BULWER LYTTON stated that owing to irregularities in the mail service with Australia, the present contract was to be cancelled, and a new one entered into.

The following resolution was moved by Lord HOTHAM, and adopted, after considerable debate.

"That it is contrary to the usage and derogatory to the dignity of the House, that any of its members should bring forward, promote, or advocate in the House any proceeding or measure in which he may have or been concerned—for or in consideration of any pecuniary fee or reward."

Preparations were being made to welcome the *Agamemnon* on her expected arrival with the end of the Atlantic cable, in Valentine Bay. The calculation was that she would reach there on or about the 26th of June. The principal directors and officials of the Company were proceeding to Valentia, and advices from Ireland state that the Lord Lieutenant would be in attendance on the arrival of the Squadron, for the purpose of inaugurating the line by a Message of Peace, in the name of Her Majesty, to the President of the United States. It was also expected that Prince ALFRED, who was cruising about the coast of Ireland in the Admiralty steam-yacht *Black Eagle*, would join the Squadron engaged in laying the cable.

The war steamer *Bloodhound* had arrived from the west coast of Africa. On arrival, she was visited by the Commander-in-chief, and an inquiry was held on board on the matter of her being sent home in consequence of her having taken into Sierra Leone the American bark *Thomas Watson*, which vessel was afterwards released, and proceeded to her port of destination. It appears from information obtained, that on the 14th of September last, the *Bloodhound* was riding at anchor in the British water off Quilts, and on the evening of that day, a black man in a state of nudity was observed swimming towards the *Bloodhound*. On being rescued from his perilous situation, the water swarming with sharks; he stated that his name was JOHNSON, a native of Cape Coast Castle, and that being a British settlement, he claimed the protection of the British flag, in consequence of the treatment he had been subjected to on board of the *Thomas Watson*; he had shipped as steward, and was smuggled on board without the Governor's permit, and being informed by the cook that the master, Capt. COUSENS, had sold him to a Spanish passenger on board—one of the crew of a slaver taken on the coast and condemned—he (JOHNSON) requested to be taken on shore to get his name entered in the Governor's book, as a guarantee for his safe return to his own country. The Captain would not consent this, but ill-treated him and put a guard over him to prevent his escape. After being brutally punished for an attempted evasion, he succeeded in reaching the *Bloodhound* as described. Upon this statement being sworn to by JOHNSON, Commander ROSSON, of the *Bloodhound*, attended by one of his officers, proceeded on board of the *Thomas Watson*. The Master was informed of the statement, and a demand was made for wages. Captain COUSENS admitted that JOHNSON was not entered on the books, and ultimately agreed that if Commander ROSSON would send on board the next morning he would pay JOHNSON wages at the rate of $5 a month and not $12 as JOHNSON asserted he agreed for. Accordingly, on going on board next morning, Captain COUSENS informed him that he had consulted with the supercargo and should pay no wages, and demanded that JOHNSON should be returned as a deserter. This Commander ROSSON refused to do, and in consequence of the Captain of the *Thomas Watson* persisting to have JOHNSON returned, Commander ROSSON ordered the ship to be taken to Sierra Leone for the opinion of the Judge Advocate. As the *Thomas Watson* happened to be an American vessel, the Judge Advocate refused to interfere, at the same time saying that had it been a Spanish or Portuguese vessel, he might have acted differently. The ship was then allowed to proceed to her destination. On the representations of the American Consul, the *Bloodhound* was ordered home to be paid off. Mr. LEVER, the projector of the new line of steamers between Galway and New-York, had been entertained with a public dinner at Galway. Mr. LEVER announced in his speech that his second steamer, the *American Empire*, would soon be completed;—that she was a large first-class ship; and that she was expected to make her passages in less time than they have yet been accomplished.

The American ship *Onward* had arrived at Spithead with military invalids from the Cape of Good Hope.

Two very destructive fires had occurred in London One of them broke out in the life-boat factory of FORREST & Co., of Limehouse, and extended to several adjoining lumber yards, &c., burning over a space of several acres. The loss exceeded £100,000 sterling. The second conflagration was still more disastrous. It occurred on the Fresh Wharf, near London Bridge, and destroyed three large warehouses with their valuable contents. The loss is said to be enormous.

The rumor continued to be circulated that PELISSIER would soon retire from the mission to London on the ground that the climate does not agree with his health. The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* thinks that the interview between the Ambassador and the Duke D'AUMALE, which recently attracted some attention, may have something to do with the statement. M. M. WALEWSKI, MOUSTIER and DROUYN DE LHUYS, had been named in connection with the succession.

M. PIETRI, who had been summoned to Paris from Corsica, was expected to resume his former position as Prefect of Police.

The *Patrie* devotes an article to the Anglo-American difficulty, in the course of which it attributes the excitement in the United States to the desire of the Washington authorities to divert public attention from their Kansas blunders and from the pitiful results of the Mormon campaign: "The mania of the Americans," says the *Patrie*, "is to go to war, but they have always indulged in more noise than deeds, and their sword is never more than half drawn. Quarrelsome, but economical, they hesitate before a heavy expenditure, and prefer a satisfactory arrangement to costly laurels. We must, consequently, pay little attention to the noise created on the other side of the Atlantic. The warlike articles which fill the immense columns of the American journals, the vehement speeches, the orders given for the fitting out of fleets, have already been witnessed four or five times, within twenty years, without harming any one; and the Mayor of New-York enjoys a light conscience notwithstanding that a journal denounced him as a traitor for having drunk to the health of Queen VICTORIA at a banquet recently given by the English Consul."

Symptoms of improvement were visible in the commerce of France, and a return to activity was confidently looked for after the harvest.

The crops were reported to be in splendid condition, and at Paris and elsewhere the advance recently quoted in wheat had been generally lost. Other provincial markets, however, still maintained an upward tendency.

The result of the silk crop in the Drome is considered throughout vinedressing, the produce of last year being considerably exceeded. In the Ardeche the silk crop has been injured by the intense heat.

Accounts from the wine-growing departments announce that everywhere the vineyards presented a magnificent appearance, and gave promise of a most abundant vintage. Little or no business was doing in brandies.

The *Moniteur* publishes the official returns of the Customs revenue, showing in the first 5 months of 1858 a diminution of receipts compared with the corresponding period in 1857 of over 5,000,000 francs, while compared with 1856 there is an increase of 6,000,000 francs.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Money had been in active demand in the discount market, and at the Bank of England the applications had shown a decided increase.

About £150,000 in gold had been received from Australia, and the *Royal Charter*, with nearly £600,000 on board, was fully due.

The Stock Market has been very quiet. On the 22d, however, it was rather firmer, and Consols closed at 95¾@95¾ for the account.

Mr. FAYERMER, of Bristol, ship builder, had suspended with heavy liabilities. Assets believed to be good.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The London *Times* of the 22d reports a decline in Erie and Illinois Central on the day preceding. The sales were: Illinois Central, 16¾@17¾; Illinois Central 7s of '75, 80¾; New-York Central 7s, 91¾. The closing quotation for Erie shares was 15@18.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, June 23—P. M.

COTTON—The market has been dull, and although quotations are unchanged, prices are said to be slightly in favor of buyers. The business of the past three days foots up 20,000 bales, including 5,000 on speculation and for export.

In Manchester, trade generally continues dull, at about former rates.

BREADSTUFFS—The weather continues brilliant for the crops, and the market is mammiate. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report Flour neglected, but nominally unchanged in value. Western, 20s.@21s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 21s @21s. 6d.; Ohio, 21s.@22s. 6d. Wheat in rather more request, but rules light at former rates. Red Western, 5s. 2d @5s. 6d.; Southern, 5s. 10d.@6s. 2d.; White, 7s.@7s. 3d. Corn—No inquiry, and prices nominally as before. White, 32s.@33s. 6d.; Yellow, 34s. 6d.@34s. 9d.

PROVISIONS—Beef dull at former rates. Pork firm for Irish. Only poor American offering. Bacon dull, and holders willing to sell at reduced rates. Lard very dull, 54s.@55s. 6d. being the extreme quotation for prime. Tallow slow of sale. Butchers' Association nominal, at 53s.

PRODUCE.—Resin flat, at 4s. for Common. Ashes quiet and drooping; small sales at 36s., for both sorts. Sugars very dull. Rice in less demand. Spirits of Turpentine selling at 42s. on the spot, and at 42s. for late arrivals. Sinseed Oil 33s. in casks. In Quercitron Bark no sales reported.

LONDON MARKETS,

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORT.]

SUGAR in good demand and firm for the better sorts. Common dull and easier. COFFEE inactive, and some sorts rather lower. TEA very firm; Common Congou, 10¾c. RICE slightly easier. TALLOW inactive but prices supported; P. W. C. 52s. 6d., on the spot. LINSEED OIL—28s. asked. Scotch PIG IRON selling at 52s. 3d. BARBADOES unchanged.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Pageant at Richmond—Reinterment of Ex-President Monroe.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, July 4.

The remains of Ex-President MONROE arrived here at 8½ o'clock this morning, and were received by an immense throng on the wharves, including the military of Richmond.

The Governor and Mayor went on board immediately, and were introduced to the guests.

The Seventh Regiment, National Guard, arrived at 10½ o'clock on the steamer *Glen Cove*, which went over a hundred miles down the river to meet the *Errieson*, which got aground. The military were received by GEORGE MUNFORD, Esq., to which Colonel DUNTZE replied.

The remains were taken from the *Jamestown* by the pall-bearers, and placed in an open hearse drawn by six white horses, the bands playing a dirge in the meantime.

The procession moved at 11½ o'clock.

The flags of the public buildings, shipping, &c., were at half mast; many buildings were draped in mourning. Minute guns were fired, and the bells tolled during the entire march.

A shower of rain had laid the dust, and rendered the heat less oppressive than it would otherwise have been, and the streets were thronged with people.

The procession arrived at Hollywood Cemetery a 1 o'clock, and the military formed in a circle around the grave.

A dirge was performed, after which GOV. WISE delivered an address, giving a sketch of the life and services of JAMES MONROE, and the circumstances which led to the removal of his remains. He paid a high compliment to New-York patriotism, and made an eloquent appeal in behalf of the Union.

Prayer was offered by the REV. Dr. REID, of the Presbyterian Church, when the coffin was consigned to the grave, and the cannon fired, and the ceremonies were closed.

The National Guards were escorted to the dining hall, where the afternoon was spent socially with the Richmond military. Speeches were made by Messrs. COCHANE, WISE, DUNTZE, LYNE and others.

The Seventh Regiment elicited unbounded praise.

No News of the Telegraph Cable.

TRINITY BAY, N. F., Monday, July 5.

A dense fog has prevailed off the coast for a day or two past, and still continues. We have, therefore, no intelligence from the telegraph cable fleet, now fully due here.

[The wires were disarranged in New-Brunswick last evening, and are not yet (Tuesday, 8½ A. M.,) in working order.]—REP.

From Albany.

ALBANY, Tuesday, July 6.

At the General Term of the Supreme Court, held to-day, Justices WELLES, GOULD and HOGEBOOM were present. In the case of THURLOW WEED and others, proprietors of the *Evening Journal*, vs. CULVER, CONGDON and others, proprietors of the *Atlas and Argus*, the Court denied the application of the former for an injunction, prohibiting the